INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 151---- BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 27 1929 ONE ANNA

26 JUN.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DR. SATYAPAL SEDITION CASE OPENS

C.I.D. Reporters And Post Master as Prosecution Witnesses

QUEEN'S GARDEN SPEECH

Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Motilalji To Be Consulted by Punjab Leader

DELHI, June 26.

The trial opened this morning before F. B. Foot, Additional District Magistrate of Dr. Satyapal under section 124 A I.P.C.

Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor opening the case for the Crown said that accused was a resident of the Punjab and had a reputation as a political worker both in the Punjab and in Delhi. He occasionally visited Delhi in connection with his political work. During one such visit to Delhi on March 10th last the accused addressed a public meeting in Queens Gardens where among others a large number of college students and labourers were present. The Public Prosecutor said that the tone and drift of the whole speech was such as was likely to excite disaffection towards the King's Government. Counsel further alleged that the intention of the accused in delivering such speeches was to bring or attempt to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in India. The accused it was also alleged intended to excite disaffection towards the British Government established in this country. The Public Prosecutor submitted that the accused had committed an offence punishable under section 124 A I. P. C. and that he should be dealt with accordingly.

Mr. R. C. Jeffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, was the first Prosecution witness examined. He stated that he knew the accused by name. On 10th March the accused delivered a speech in an open meeting in the Queen's Gardens, a report of which was brought to his notice the following day. The witness sent a copy of the speech to the local Government who subsequently granted sanction to prosecute Dr. Satyapal. There was no cross-examination of this witness.

C. I. D. REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Kesholal, C. I. D. reporter, deposed to having taken down the speech of the accused on 10th March. The witness further stated that among the audience of about 8,000 there were a number of students and labourers. There were shouts like "Down with tyrannical Government". The accused had stated that an open fight had commenced with the Government and they were pledged either to end the present system of Government or perish. The accused had referred to the policy of repression in the Punjab as also to the arrest of Kidarnath Saigal in connection with the Saunders' murder. The accused said that Kidarnath had stated that till there was a single drop of blood left in his body he would continue to shout against the existence of the British Government in India. The accused also said that the arrest of Gandhi had strengthened the boycott movement.

INTERVIEW WITH MARTIAL LAW PRISONER.

Dr. Satyapal referrrd to an interview which a man named Ratanchand, a matial law prisoner, had with the accused's wife, in the course of which Ratanchand told her that he (Ratanchand) would not send his son to a school in which even the shadow of an Englishman could penetrate. The accused had further stated that during 150 years' rule Britain had made India a pauper, helpless and degraded and that there was nothing more disgraceful than to be slaves. He asked the audience to promise before God that they would rather allow their breasts to be riddled with bullets and be reduced to ashes than let the British stay in India.

The English being proud tyrannical and oppressive should be driven out of the country. In conclusion, the witness proved the transcription he had made of the accused's speech. The witness knew Dr. Satyapal.

DELUSION OF GOVERNMENT.

Head constable Ramnath the next prosecution witness deposed to having received the report of the accused's speech from Head constable Kartarsingh on March 11 which he translated into English, typed and forwarded to the Senior Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector Malik Azizbux corroborating Ramnath stated that he translated the report of the accused's speech into English.

Head Constable Kartarsingh another police reporter from the City Kotwali corroborated Kesholal, the witness examined earlier. The witness added that the accused during his speech said that no power on earth could continue British rule in India for long. Government were under delusion if they thought that by keeping the leaders of the people in jail they could crush the movement for freedom.

SUB-POSTMASTER'S EVIDENCE

Fazal Mahboob, sub-postmaster, New Delhi, said he was among those present at the meeting in Queen's Gardens on March 10 when the accused delivered his speech. The witness corroborated the evidence of the two police reporters. The witness said the accused declared that the last two years had been wasted for the country and now they were determined either to be free or perish. Government should remember that no nation could be made to deviate from its ideal by tyranny or oppresson. He gave a warning to the Government that India had awakened and she would soon cast away her fetters. More the repression the stronger would become the movement for freedom. Government could clap him in jail but as long as there remained one drop of blood in his veins he would continue to cry that British rule was unwelcome and unwanted in India.

Mirza Abdur Rahman, translator C.I.D., deposed to having translated Kesholal's report of the accused's speech into English.

The Public Prosecutor then told the Court that with the exception of the evidence of Laxmichand who was expected to-morrow the prosecution case was over.

CASE ADJOURNED TO JULY 7.

Dr. Satyapal requested the Court that he should be given three weeks to prepare a written statement. He stated that he now knew the case against him, and if after his statement the Court was inclined to frame charges the remaining witness could be examined. He wanted time to consult Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Malaviya, and he had neither the intention to cross-examine prosecution witnesses at this stage nor to call any defence witnesses. The Court granted adjournment till July 7.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH REMOVED TO LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 26.

It is understood Bhagat Singh was brought to Lahore from Mainwali Jail in a motor, covering a distance of three hundred miles. Train journey was not made, it is stated, to avoid any demonstration on the way.—Free Press

PRESIDENT'S POWERS

—:o:—

Proposed Changes in Rules

MR. VIDYASAGAR PANDYA'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, June 26.

In connection with the amendment of the Legislative Rules under consideration by the Governor-General-in-Council, it is understood that notice of the following resolution to be moved at the coming session of the Legislative Assembly, has been given by Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya.

"While placing on record its condemnation of the practice followed by the Government of India in the past of submitting amendment to rules for conduct of the President without consulting this House to the Secretary of State for India for his sanction, this House recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India its considered opinion that before he accords his sanction under Section 129-A of the Government of India Act to the amendment of rules as foreshadowed in the address of the Governor-General to the members of the Central Legislature on 12th April, (Sic) 1929, or any other important amendment, he will give this House, adequate opportunity and proper facilities to express its views on the proposed amendment.—Free Press.

Soviet's Strong Measures

—:o:—

9 MEN SENT TO GALLOWS FOR MURDERING COMMUNIST PREACHER

LONDON, June 25.

Moscow.—Of the fifty-three Usbeks charged with murdering Hakim Zado, Communist preacher and organiser, nine have been sentenced to death, 19 banished from Soviet territory and the remaining imprisoned to varying terms. These sentences are regarded as indicating the policy of sternly putting down all attempts at Islamic feudal revival in Soviet territories.—Free Press Beam Service.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT DAY

—:o:—

JUNE 30 FIXED FOR OBSERVANCE

LAHORE, June 26.

At an urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee specially summoned for the purpose in Tuesday that June 30 should be observed as "Bhagat Singh and Dutt Day, that all Congressmen and other sympathisers should observe fast on the occasion and that public meetings should be held to express sympathy for the prisoners.

WAR ON DYARCHY

—:o:—

Bengal Swarajists' Resolve

SUBHAS BOSE INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press regarding the prospects of the Congress Party in the Bengal Council, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, remarked that the Party would be much stronger than before in that it had not only gained in numerical strength as a result of the last election but it had also become more compact and disciplined than in the last Council. Moreover, many non-Congress elected members who were formerly co-operators would now be on the anti-Government side, having declared at the time of the recent election their willingness to oppose the Government on such major issues as Simon Commission, the formation of Ministry etc. The Bengal Muslim League which has for the first time run the election and captured several seats would not also look up to Government benches for inspiration and lead.

Asked as to the number of anti-Government votes, Sj. Subhas Bose declined to disclose the numerical strength of the joint Opposition which would confront the Government benches in the Council, but he said that the Congress Party was confident of over-throwing any Ministry that may be formed in Bengal.

Referring to the question of appointing two Muslim Ministers with or without a third Hindu Minister, Sj. Subhas Bose said a purely Muslim Ministry was not unknown to Bengal when the communal feelings of Muslim M.L.C.'s were sought to be roused to the fullest degree in order to keep the Ministry alive. But that attempt has failed and history would repeat itself if the experiment was tried again.—Free Press.

BENGAL "OLYMPIANS" COME DOWN TO PLAINS

—:o:—

DARJEELING, June 26.

The Government of Bengal are moving to the plains. The Executive Councillors and other officials have already left. The Governor and party are due to leave on June 27 and arrive in Calcutta the next day.

Pending the election of the President of the new Bengal Council and its approval, the Governor has appointed Mr. W. L. Travers as temporary Chairman of the Council, which meets on July 2.—Free Press.

Madras, June 25.—It is understood that the Chamber of Local Boards, the constitution of which was published recently, will be inaugurated in Madras on 11th August.—A. P.

CHARKA FLAG IN BERLIN

—:o:—

International Women's Conference

MRS. NAIDU ATTRACTS ATTENTION

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—India was prominently represented at the International Women's Conference. The Indian delegates to conference served on the various committees. A proposal moved by Mrs. Ramarao making minimum marriage age 16 for girls and 18 for boys was carried after considerable discussion.

In the Peace Pageant 42 flags were carried, by national representatives including India. This is the first time that the Indian flag has found place in such an Assembly.

Mrs. Naidu attracted attention with her eloquent speech at Peace demonstration.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS QUESTION

—:o:—

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS IN JULY

LONDON, June 26.

Governments interested in the Reparations question are busy exchanging views concerning the desirability of holding the Conference of Ministers (probably in July) to finally settle the problem and also subsidiary questions, such as for example, the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The British Government has intimated that such Conference should be held in London.—Reuter.

Who Says Gandhiji Fasted?

—:o:—

A REPORT CONTRADICTED

NAINITAL, June 26.

Authoritative news has been received here from Kausani that the story about Mahatma Gandhi's fast following his car running over an old man is absolutely wrong.

Gandhiji has finished his tour of Almorah district successfully, and is now taking rest at Kausani, a charming spot 32 miles north of Almorah. He has not fasted at all.—A. P.

"CABLE AND WIRELESS MERGER"

—:o:—

MARCONI'S CO. MEETING

LONDON, June 26.

At an extraordinary meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Lord Inverforth, Chairman, announced that necessary percentage of assents of all companies concerned in the merger "Cables and Wireless Limited" had been obtained. Therefore the consummation and the operation of scheme was insured.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DELEGATES HOPEFUL

LONDON, June 26.

New York.—Mr. Owen Young and other American delegates to the Reparations Experts Conference held in Paris reported to President Hoover yesterday.

According to Washington correspondent of the "World," they declared that fruits of their mission would be tremendous economic improvement of Europe with resulting stimulation of American trade and commerce.—Reuter.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION DISPUTE

—:o:—

A HAPPY SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Before Jorabagan Magistrate, case brought by Swami Saradeswarananda of Ramkrishna Mission against Brahmachari Genendranath and others on charge of trespass at Udbodhen office was withdrawn, parties having settled their differences at the intervention of friends. The announcement was greeted with satisfaction.—Free Press.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' ADDRESS CRITICISED

Propriety of His Tirade Against Soviet Russia Questioned

—:o:—

"DAILY HERALD'S" PROTEST

"Meerut Accused Should be Tried for Acts and Not for Holding Views" Says Paper

LONDON, June 25.

Will the advent of Labour Government to power mark any change in the policy of the Government of India towards the alleged Communist movement in India is the question which has been canvassed for some time in Indian circles. Representations have been made by Indian publicists in England in an informal manner that the Government officials in India are too much inclined to see "Red" everywhere and that even assuming that there is a basis for the main prosecution case against the Meerut prisoners it is only right that the trial should satisfy elementary canons of fair play and justice.

In this connection the venue of trial has come in for good deal of attack. As far as can be ascertained opinion in Labour circles is that the selection of Meerut cannot be defended with any prospects of convincing dispassionate critic in its own ranks. At the same time it is recognised that Labour Government cannot override Indian Executive on a matter of detail as venue of trial.

Thus while it has evidently been decided that protests against the venue of Meerut trial shall simply be recorded the "Daily Herald" which can speak with authority devotes an editorial to the Meerut trial and criticises in severe terms Mr. Langford James' opening speech. It characterises the speech as "an astonishing performance" and referring to Mr. Langford James' description of Soviet Russia as "narrow cruel, tyrannous and pleadged to overthrow British Government" and questions the propriety of such statements.

SIGNIFICANT COMMENT.

This protest of the "Daily Herald" is regarded as being of considerable significance. It is said that Labour Government which is counting on the resumption of negotiations with the Russian Government cannot feel pleased that in Crown prosecution statements should be made which might prove embarrassing. Nor is the "Daily Herald's" comments confined to offensive descriptions of Russia.

"TRY FOR CONSPIRACY AND NOT FOR VIEWS."

The paper further expresses hope that when the trial is resumed there would be regard shown for elementary human decency and fairness and that concern will be shown only that justice should be done and that political prejudices will be kept in check. The paper adds "the accused should be tried for acts of conspiracy and not for holding opinions. The trial must go forward but law must be administered justly and impartially and political bias must not prejudice the course of trial.—Free Press Beam Service.

"MAC" DAWES POURPARLERS

—:o:—

PREMIER "HOPEFUL"

VENUE AND OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE TO BE ANNOUNCED

LONDON, June 25.

In an address at a Labour reception, Mr. MacDonald stated that he had a second conversation with General Dawes and Mr. Hugh Gibson and he was "hopeful—I will not put it higher than that." Mr. MacDonald hoped before many days to be able to announce the method of negotiations, the venue and objects of the Conference—Reuter.

NOT TIED BY 'PARTY EXECUTIVE

LABOUR CABINET'S MOVE

LONDON, June 26.

Being anxious to remove all suspicion that they are tied by the party executive the Cabinet have decided to alter the machinery by which the Labour policy had hitherto been settled, namely the Parliamentary Executive which met weekly. Henceforth an Advisory Committee, chosen by ballot, will replace the Parliamentary Executive and meet only occasionally, and will be presided over by the Prime Minister. At least this is one of the proposals to be submitted at a meeting of the Socialist Parliamentary Party to-day. It should be noted that eleven out of the former Parliamentary Executive are now included in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE IN FAR EAST

—:o:—

SAIGON, June 26.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is now touring in the Far East was accorded a splendid reception by the French Government and Cambodian people at Saigon. As at present arranged Dr. Tagore will take Messageries Boat "Anverst" and is expected to reach Colombo on July 2.—Free Press Beam Service.

MEERUT TRIAL

—:o:—

Motilalji to Move Transfer Application

MOVE FOR QUASHING PROCEEDINGS

MEERUT, June 26.

The Meerut "conspiracy" case having been adjourned for a fortnight most of the defence lawyers have left Meerut.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will move the application for transfer in Allahabad High Court. A petition is also expected to be moved in the High Court for the issue of Habeas Corpus for the three European accused and for a jury trial for the accused in a Presidency town and for quashing the proceedings in the Magistrae's Court on account of Mr. Hutchinson's joint trial.

The High Court might possibly be moved in the beginning of the next month.—Free Press.

MISSING SPANISH AIRMEN

—:o:—

SHIP CAPTAIN'S STORY

LONDON, June 26.

Gibraltar.—Capt. Pirie of the steamer "Greldon" in an interview on arrival here stated that reports that he had sighted dereligt aeroplane 120 miles from the Azores were not true.

Two apprentices had reported to him that aeroplane engines were heard working normally at 3/37 last Saturday morning, 90 miles from the Abores. The machine had no lights. The weather was then showery and very dark.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

Touching Scenes in Docks

OLD MOTHER AND SISTER KISS ACCUSED SUKHDEO

LAHORE, June 26.

Scenes of animation were witnessed when five accused in the Saunders and Lahore "conspiracy" case were produced before Sri Kishen, Special Magistrate.

Elaborate police arrangements were made and all approaches to the Court room were strictly guarded. Only defence counsel and press reporters were allowed inside the Court.

The accused entered the Court without any demonstration. Each accused was brought in separate tongas escorted by three constables. The accused looked cheerful.

At the outset the Government Advocate wanted further remand on ground that another was arrested at Patna who broke his arms and consequently was detained.

The remand was opposed by Messrs. Bishannath, Dunichand and Puranchand. The Court granted remand till July 10 for all accused when prosecution assured that regular hearing can be commenced.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes were witnessed when with permission of the Court mother and sister of Sukdev had an interview with him. Old mother bent over her son and kissed him and hugged him and was much moved. Uncle and brother were not allowed interview. Desraj's brother who had come from Basra was allowed interview.

The accused complained about jail arrangements where they were much oppressed by heat. The Court promised to look into it.—Free Press.

STOCKS & SHARES

BETTER SEELING

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 26.

Bombay Dyeing 711,17,16,12,22,21, 22,12
Century 307,10,7,9,7,12,10,11
Colaba 112,13
Crescent 90,88-2
Indore 347,52,50
Madhowji 18
Nagpur 457,60,57
New Great 163,62,63
Simplex 35,32,34-6,33
Pearl 300,2,8,7,2,12,11,10
Swadeshi 391,92,90,91
Burma 768,76,73,71,73,71,70
Hydro 1030,36,35,43,41,37
Tram 129-6
Def. 166,70,67,61,67,70,68,72,70,69-6
Ord. 53-10,54,53-12,53,68-8
3 1/2 p.c. 68.8
Bundi 17-14,17-12
1945/55, 101/14
Indian 257,63,57,60,58
Katni Ord. 195,205
Alcock 290,85,86,85

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, June 26.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 2/8
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 712/8
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 707/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 80y 311/4
Central India 1001 xd. 457/8
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 113/2
Crescent 100 88/2
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 457/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9/7/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 107 113/2
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 511/4
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 123/12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 125
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 350
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100 168/12
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1455
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 900
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 162/8
New City of Bombay 100 nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y, 163/12
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 310
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 305
Premier 10 nil 2/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 6/8 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f 4680
Simplex nil 33/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 391/4
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2000
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 925

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 250 18/8
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 101 350
Union 5/11 8/6/9
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17/12
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 92
Indian Cement 2/10 258/12
New India Assurance 51f 20/10
Katni Cement 100 nil 205
Punjab Cement 100 11-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 18/12
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 98
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 80.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Siraiguni 100 2/6/9f 87
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 645
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6f 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 532/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 129/6
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1037/8
Tata Power 80,000 nil 412/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 155
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 230
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 193/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T. Corporation 720 770
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1—12/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 189
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Sal Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/4
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 169/6
Tata Iron Ord. 53

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 13/16
D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mid-July.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 121 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2

SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA —
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 25/32 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 11/16 25th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 1/2 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 24th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/4 24th inst. 24 1/4 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 24th inst. 24 5/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 1/2 24th inst. 52 5/8 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 p.c. 24th inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 24th inst. 5 16/32 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 22 1/2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos 3 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.34-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	34.24
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	123.96
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

BOMBAY

Bombay, June 26.

The local market opened at Rs. 332/4 for Broach J/A. on higher New York quotations and reports of rains over the cotton Belt received this morning. There was some enquiry and a prominent operator was reported buying back July's and selling New Broachs. This action hardened prices to Rs. 333/8. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach, J/A. 334
Broach, A/M. 343
Oomra July 286
Oomra D/J. 302/8
Bengal July 222/8
Bengal D/J. 250/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 26.

100 Volkart Bros. Ellichpur 269
200 Do. Veraval 221
100 Birla Bros. Manavadar 327
200 Do. Warora 299
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Veraval 314
200 Do. Dabhoi 330
100 Do. Mahesana 313 1/2
200 Do. Karanja 275
100 Japan T. & Co. Partur 262
400 Do. Nimbahera 258/260
100 Birla Bros. Pachora 255
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Bhavnagar 215
100 Ralli Bros. Veraval 230
100 A. Damodar Khamgaon 269
100 Toyomankwa Shahpur 319
200 Bombay & Co. Amraoti 294 1/2
100 Do. Veraval 228 1/2
100 Ital India & Co. Bir 266 1/2
100 Japan T. & Co. Arvi 282
100 Do. Nizamabad 350
100 Do. Jam Jodhpur 233

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 26.

Bengal 252 D/J.
Bengal 225 July.
Broach 342 A/M.
Broach 332 J/A.
Oomra 302 D/J.
Oomra 284 July.

SPOT RATES.

Southern Western Good Staple, Rs. 321

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, June 25.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office: "Sugar—September 1.87 cents. December 1.95 cents.

Wheat—July 1.15 1/8 dollars September 1.20 1/4 dollars."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 25.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £19-3|8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.
National Bank £50-1|4.
Eastern Bank £6-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-1|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £65-3|4.
Consols £54-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-3|4.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, June 26.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108 per ton.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 25.

Silver:—China bought and sold. Market is quiet but steady.

Spot	24-1|4
Forward	24-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 25.

Rosario Santa Fe,:—
Shipment Sellers June 39/9.
Barletta Russo:
Shipment Sellers June-July 40/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Shipment Sellers June 42/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—Nominal.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 25th June 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:
"Market advanced in consequence of fear of weevil but weather reports are generally good."

Grunning:—
"Market became strong just before the close. Rainfall has been heavy in the Eastern Belt. Our opinion is that the technical position of the market is strong."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from the Liverpool Head Office:
"General rains over Belt and termination of July liquidation New York causing improved tone."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—
"New York cables rains general over Belt."

Reuter:—
"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by less favourable weather and Spot Houses buying."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 25.

July	18.10	+ .16
October	18.69	+ .21
December	18.87	+ .20
January	18.91	+ .21
March	19.06	+ .22
Middling Spot	18.45	+ .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 25.

July	18.47	+ .22
October	18.56	+ .19
Middling Spot	18.72	+ .20

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	18.05
October	18.61
January	18.90

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	18.02
October	18.59
January	18.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

	Opening	Closing
June	.....	9.91 + .10
July	9.83	9.91 + .10
August	.....	9.92 + .10
September	.....	9.92 + .10
October	9.84	9.91 + .10
November	.....	9.90 + .10
December	.....	9.92 + .11
January	9.85	9.93 + .11
February	.....	9.93 + .11
March	9.90	9.97 + .10
April	.....	9.98 + .10
May	.....	9.99 + .10
June	.....	9.98 + .10
Middling Spot		10.18 + .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20	+ .05
Scinde, Fine	6.45	+ .05
Scinde, Superfine	6.70	+ .05
Bengal, Good	6.95	+ .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.20	+ .05
Bengal, Fine	6.45	+ .05
Oomra, Good	7.00	+ .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30	+ .05
Oomra, Fine	7.60	+ .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.30	+ .05
Broach, Fine	8.55	+ .05
Broach, Superfine	8.80	+ .05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

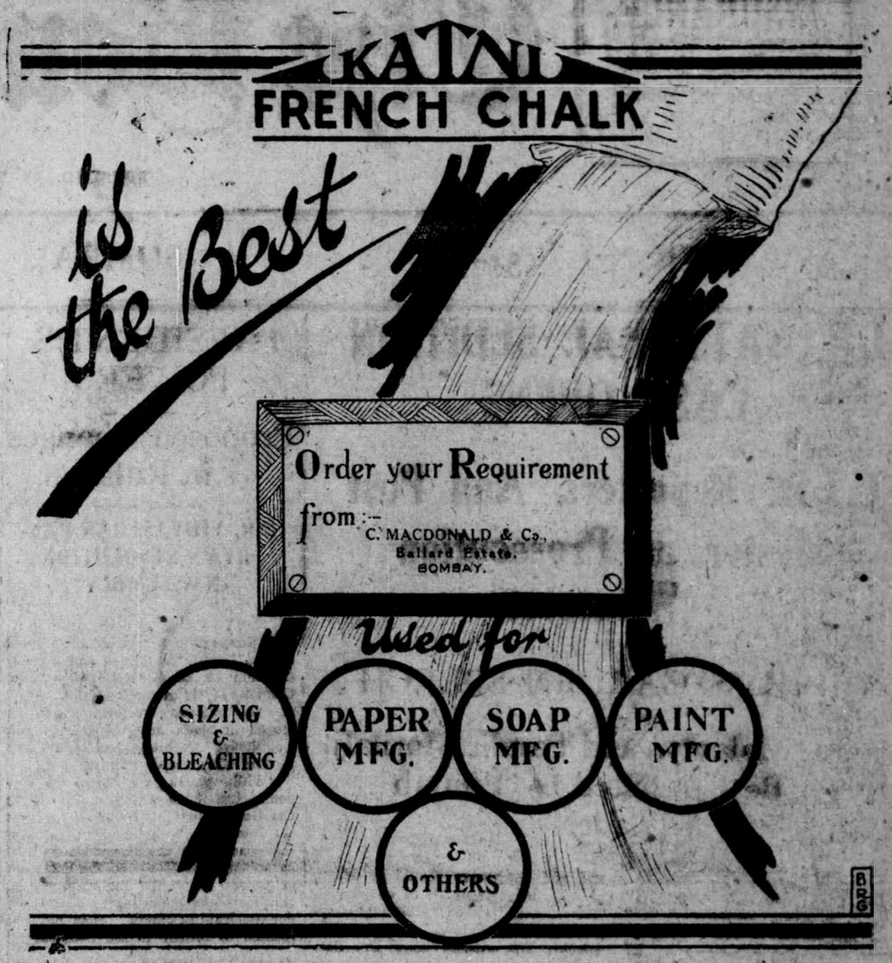
Liverpool, June 25.

July	15.30	—.07
October	15.63	—.05
November	15.65	—.05
January	15.98	—.93
March	16.13	+ .21
May	16.29	+ .05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	15.85	—.05

LONDON METALS.

London, June 25.

	£.
Copper Braziers	95
Yellow Metal	74
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	201-1/4



N. Y. COTTON ADVANCED ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

JULY TENDERS 160,000 BALES

FUTURES 16 POINTS UP.

The New York cotton futures market after fluctuating within a range of 25 points, closed at a net rise of 16 to 22 points. The market ruled firm and was fairly active on improved buying influenced by less favourable weather reports. To-day being the first notice day for issuing tenders against July, a total of 160,000 bales notices were freely circulated but as the large part was finally stopped by the leading spot houses. It is true that New York spot cotton prices are very cheap compared with the New Orleans quotation. At the same time, it is difficult to understand whether the present stock is held against commitments with spinners or eventually the cotton will be shipped to Liverpool.

The weather has taken a turn and rains are reported from various states unfavourable, yet there is nothing to be alarmed. The weevil factor is most important and the course of the market will in all probability will be government by the extent of weevil damage. In this connection it will be interesting to read the following remarks made by Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. in their report:

"Anticipated improvement in crop conditions during this month has been marred by recent rains throughout the Belt, and we now approach a critical stage when perfect weather is essential to eradicate Boll-weevil. Last year on 46,695,000 acres Government estimated on August 8th, a crop of 14,291,000 bales allowing the abandonment of area (equal) to previous ten years' average and deducting 22 per cent. damage by Boll-weevil. Government added that this percentage was considered to be fairly heavy or above average damage, and Texas crop would require a late fall to mature properly. Whatever the size of the acreage may be this season, Government is likely to take these facts into consideration whilst estimating the probable yield.

"Latest cables state notices were issued yesterday for 1,65,000 bales in New York; and that stock is likely to fall into strong hands.

Latest Weather Cable:—"Light rains Eastern Belt and Central Belt, more rains expected."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 25th inst:—

N.Y. July highest 18.15 (2.19 P.M.) lowest 17.90 (at the opening.

Market advanced on less favourable weather outlook.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 25th instant:—

New York cables:—Notices have been issued for about 160,000 bales to-day, circulated freely: think large part finally stopped by leading spot houses.

"Liverpool market advanced on rains, trade fixing call sales and good reports from New York."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables from New York friends:

"Recommend purchase on scale down."

From Liverpool:—
"Speculative demand broadening fearing heavy damage carried by weevil."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|5-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|6-1|4.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 25.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 25.

Demand Bills ... 484 25

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £8-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Paid June-July £16-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £18-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, June 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £17-13-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £17-13-9.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers June-July £15-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July £18-11-3.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive locks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific

SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)

Tel.Ad. 'Hillonay, DEOGHAR'

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt.:—
Delivery Paid and Sellers July-Aug. 29|3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt.:—
Delivery Paid and Further Buyers Sept.-Dec. 28|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 25.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Buyers 10-7|16.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." Office, Bombay.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Different CLERKS for Railways and other Deptts. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2309, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1704

WANTED for overseas, a First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of Oil fire, Lancashire and Water Turbo Boilers also Turbo Driven Feed Pumps. Salary 375-25-425. Apply immediately to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi.
A R1705

WANTED—Energetic man as FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT. Knowledge of Press Tools and Dies essential. Must speak Tamil. Apply by letter stating qualifications and salary required. THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LTD., 32, Triplicane High Road, Madras.
W 32425

WANTED—A CLERK with good knowledge of English and Correspondence. Previous office experience necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to COLONEL AMIR AHMED, Tajmahal Hotel, Bombay, upto the 30th of June, 1929.

WANTED—A Persian knowing GRADUATE as 5th Assistent Teacher. Apply stating terms to D. V. GUPTE, Head Master, Rajpipla High School
A 32405

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare-time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Harman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.
M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED.—AIRY PLACE, suitable for small factory. Light work produces, no noise. Where A. C. Power available for 10 H.P. Motor. Apply Box No. 2310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1706

PROFESSIONS.

HYPNOTISM MAGNETIC HEALINGS AND CLAIRVOYANCE, taught in one week by famous European Prof. Pay nothing, if not satisfied. PROF. MAYO, 4th Floor, 70 Homji St., Fort.
P R1707

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One 1928 Model Cadillac, 8 Cylinder, 35 H.P., Seven Passenger, Imperial Sedan, equipped with 6 Wire Wheels, Fender-Wells, Folding Trunk Rack, Shock Absorbers Bumpers Front and Rear. Condition as new. Done only, 2,520 miles. Bought on 1st July, 1928. Very sparingly used. Original price Rs. 22,600. What offers? Apply Box No. 2308, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
M 32423

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.
E R 1668

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.
T R1658.

DAINTY SILK FROCKS for children 3 to 5 years, tastefully embroidered in charming floral designs. Washable. Price Rs. 5 each. Best Silk embroidered Saree with blouse to match for smart occasions and downies Rs. 35 only Fine Kashmir art. Ask a person, who owns it. PARK CO. Kashmir.
T R1698

WE PAY THREE ANNAS per dozen for burnt out electric bulbs. We also undertake to regenerate such bulbs on behalf of our clients. Prices on application. Phone 40901 or write to NITROGEN (India), Ltd., 1st Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay, 10 and we shall arrange to call for your old lamps.
T 32391

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
THE BOMBAY STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay on the 30th July, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, and hearing the explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated 20th day of June, 1929.
DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
Liquidator.
32420

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1929, namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business on 20th July, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July, 1929, to 31st July, 1929, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1929.
32431

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST 2 BALANCE RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 2 Balance Receipts Nos. 176 and 179 in respect of 10 and 3 Preference Shares Nos. 31899 to 31908 and 31914 to 31916, respectively, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji Mistry, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Balance Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 26th June, 1929.

G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for Administratrix of Dadabhoy Pestonji Mistry.
56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
32429

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice K. Mc. I. Kemp, dated the 21st day of June, 1929, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 6,25,000 to Rs. 1,25,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 25th day of June, 1929. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

The capital of The Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 1,25,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 5|- each, reduced from the previously reduced capital of Rs. 6,25,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. At the time of the registration of this minute 19,975 of the said 25,000 shares have been issued and are outstanding on the Company's share register and are fully paid up and the sum of Rs. 5 has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said 19,975 shares, and on the remaining 5,025 shares nothing has been or is to be deemed paid up.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1929.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for The Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited and Reduced.
32426

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 782 of 1929.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 8th day of May, 1929.

RAMCHANDER RAMVILAS AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Khadak, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) DEVRAJ VERJUN and (2) PREMJI DEWRAJ, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 7,424-6-3; with further interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 9th day of May, 1929; till judgment costs of the suit; and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of July, 1929, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of May, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 17th day of May, 1929.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32407

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 481 of 1929.

Messrs. PURSHOTAM BHANJI, a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMVALABH PANDIT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of Suraj Prakash Mahavir at 1st Bhoiwada, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

To,
RAMVALABH PANDIT.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 1,047-6-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 6th March, 1929, and for Rs. 1,053-6-0 with interest thereon at the same rate from 10th March, 1929, both till judgment, costs and further interest and that the suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 17th day of July, 1929, when you are required to appear in the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) either in person or by Advocate with your evidence, and further take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of April, 1929.

K. M. TALYARKHAN.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

For Pro. and Senior Master.

K. M. TALYARKHAN,

The 6th day of April, 1929.
THAKORDAS & MADGAOKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32424

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANDAS DAYARAM SHAH, also spelt as BHAGVANDAS DAYARAM SHAH, and also known as B. D. SHAH and BHAGWANDAS D. SHAH, a widower, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Superintendent of the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School, Bombay ..... Deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his Office at Old Custom House Yard, within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 19th day of June, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32428

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE COHENS AND KELLYS IN ATLANTIC CITY
STARRING:—
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
KATE PRICE
A side-splitting comedy of high jinks at Atlantic City with the famous Partners' Wives the Killjoys of their fun on the Beach!
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MONKEYNUTS
a Circus Story with
BETTY BALFOUR
Britain's Greatest Artiste
SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL IN THE PICTURE
70 HUGE MAN-EATING LIONS LET LOOSE IN A CIRCUS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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Materials of soap factory such as cutting machine, moulding pots and machines, pans, zinc tubs: corrugated iron shed, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
29 June	Rawalpindi ..	All	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	ports	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
,, ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
,, ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	with	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..	new	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	mail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		16,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
,, ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	without	11,120
,, ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	transhipment	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ..	ment	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura ..	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from [illegible].

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8462

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
about 29th June.	Kiddersporea	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
10th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
aPenang Maru ..	6214	20 June	2 July
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21Aug.

xDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	14th June	22nd June
Shinnoh Maru ..	26th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
28th June.	Vasna ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd July	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

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First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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AGRICULTURAL SECTION
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Bank of Baroda Ltd.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
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Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.
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SAVINGS BANK.
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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's address on "Present Political situation and Muslims, Kalapani Mosque, Madanpura, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jdne 28.

Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of June 13 due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Schools' Committee, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 29.

H. E. Lord Irwin accompanied by H. E. Lady Irwin and H. E. Viscount Goschen arrive in Ballard Pier, 12-30 p.m.

H. E. Lord Irwin H. E. Lady Irwin sail for England by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" from Ballard Pier, at 1 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mail sails at 1 p.m.

H. E. Viscount Goschen takes oath of office as Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India in the University Convocation Hall, 3 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Mr. B. F. Madon, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

AMANULLAH'S WEALTH.

We are informed that the value of the money and jewellery taken by ex-King Amanullah with him to Europe has been exaggerated in the press reports and that he took only £10,000 with him.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING OF WELLS.

At a representative public meeting of the Residents of "G" Ward held on Sunday last, in Mr. Kavasji Vakil's bungalow, a resolution of protest against the closing of the wells ordered by the Municipality was passed and a committee was appointed to look after the general interests of the "G" Ward.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.

There will be an annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank, Bombay on Sunday the 30th instant at 4 p.m.

THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The inaugural address of the Bombay Geographical Society will be delivered by the President, Prof. H. L. Kaji on Sunday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College.

LOST AND FOUND.

An umbrella found about a fortnight ago in a local main line train reaching Victoria Terminus at 10-35 a.m. Owner can claim it from the Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association, Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga, between the hours of 7-30 and 8 a.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

A statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Smallpox 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 60. The total mortality this day last year was 63.

HEAT AND YOUR SKIN.

SORENESS & INFLAMMATION SOON HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

When your skin feels itchy or shows signs of breaking-out, end the trouble at once with Zam-Buk. This refined herbal balm gently rubbed in soothes away all pain and irritation and soon makes the skin healthy and wholesome.

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In cases of soreness, blisters and pains in the feet, rub Zam-Buk well into the soles, toes and insteps. The healing and painkilling extracts in Zam-Buk swiftly dispel all swelling and inflammation, relieve tired muscles and tendons and soon cover the tender parts with strong new skin.

Promptly applied to bites of mosquitos, spiders, leeches, and other insect pests, Zam-Buk allays immediate pain and averts dangerous complications. For heat sores, Dhobi's itch, ulcers, ringworm, cuts, poisoned wounds, and that awful complaint, piles, Zam-Buk is proved equally successful.

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LATE MR. B. F. MADON

Citizens' Public Meeting Next Wednesday

Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Manu Subedar, Behram M. Karanjia, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M. A. D. Heredia and J. K. Mehta, write:—

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the Presidentship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to express sorrow at the death of the late Mr. B. F. Madon.

The names of speakers will be announced later on.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION AND MUSLIMS

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S LECTURE

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Proprietor of the "Daily Zamindar" of Lahore will deliver a public lecture on "The present political situation and the Muslims" at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day the 27th instant in Madanpura Kalapani Mosque.

FREE CINEMA SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Social Purity League, Bombay a well-known film on Social Evil ("If She Only Knew") will be shown at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, on Sunday the 30th instant at 10-0 a.m. (S. T.) Special accommodation for ladies will be provided. Free tickets will be available at the League's Office or at the Cinema on the day of the show. All are requested to come and take advantage of the opportunity except children under 16 years of age.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the Committee as well as other sympathisers who have the membership books with them, are hereby earnestly requested to return the said books, no matter full, part-filled or blank, on or before the 28th instant, as the membership roll for the B. P. C. C. candidateship shall be closed by that date.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 3rd July, 1929. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute has organised Co-operative Societies' Secretaries' Training Classes in Marathi, the first term commencing from 7th proximo. The classes will be held every Saturday at 6 p.m. and on Sunday at 9 a.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgaum. Persons interested and members of the Co-operative Societies are requested to enlist their names with the Hon. Secretary, Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, before the end of this month.

DEMONSTRATION TO MGR. CLEMENT PINTO.

A congratulatory address will be presented by the Gloria Church Parish to Mgr. Clement Pinto on his appointment as Vicar of the Church of N. S. da Gloria, Byculla and Privy Chamberlain to H. H. the Pope, on Sunday the 30th instant at 10-15 a.m. at the Antonio de Souza High School Hall, Byculla. Dr. J. B. C. da Costa, will preside.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In view of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee regarding the reorganisation of the Congress Committees and pursuant to the resolution of the Managing Committee of this Committee, an extraordinary general meeting elected the new Managing Committee consisting of:—

Office-bearers:—(1) Jinabhai P. Joshi (President), (2) Nanji Premji Dewji (3) Abid Alli Jafarbhai (Vice-Presidents), (4) C. K. Narayan Swami, (5) S. B. Mhadeshwar (Jt. Hon. Secretaries), (6) M. G. Behara (Treasurer).

Members of Council:—(7) G. B. Nare, (8) G. Wishwanath, (9) C. N. Sundaran, (10) C. K. Subramaniam, (11) J. P. Kamat, (12) L. R. Parkar, (13) Kodandram, (14) G. N. Desai, (15) Shankar, (16) S. S. Sarma, (17) J. K. Mody.

UNEMPLOYMENT LEADS TO SUICIDE

Being disgusted of life owing to unemployment Kashinath Yeshwant, (30) a Hindu residing at 11 Khetwadi Lane, committed suicide by hanging with a rope in his room on Tuesday evening. His brothers giving evidende before the coroner said the deceased was unemployed a[illegible] since recently his mind was derang[illegible] The jury returned a verdict of sui[illegible] dental death.

INDIA WILL MISS HIM FOR LONG TIME

DECCAN MERCHAN'S DEPLORE MR. MADON'S DEATH

The Deccan Merchants' Association records with great sorrow the premature and unexpected death of Mr. B. F. Madon who till the last day of his life, never allowed himself any rest and loved his work beyond everything else. The Committee of the Association feels sure that the country will miss for a long time to come the late Mr. Madon's intrepidity, thoroughness, perfection and expert views on all questions relating to Currency, Exchange and Banking in particular, and Economics in general. The Association particularly deplores that he was called upon to serve on the Banking Inquiry Committee and was preparing himself in his usual manner to perform his duties when he was suddenly snatched away by the cruel hand of death.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY GYM. COLLECT A POINT.

On Wednesday evening the Bombay Gym. shared the points with the Royal Artillery after an interesting game. A poor crowd was present to witness the match and the ground though inclined to be slippery was quite playable

The Gym. began at a great pace and instituted a strong attack on the Artillery, Thomas having quite a lot to do in goal. Thereafter the game assumed an up-and-down nature with both defences tested in turn. A little before the interval the Gunners were awarded a penalty for "hands" but Rutter completely missed with his kick.

After changing over, the Gunners attacked determinedly and Rutter tried a fine long shot. The ball rebounded off the bar, but Thomas followed up and sent it into the net. The Gym. retaliated and after a short time Burnett came into collision with an opponent and had to retire badly hurt in the head.

Despite this reverse, however, the Gym. continued attacking gamely and being awarded a penalty they drew level through Terrey who made no mistake with his kick.

The Result:—

BOMBAY GYM. .... 1 goal.
ROYAL ARTILLERY .. 1 goal.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYM.:—Lawson; Burnett and Terrey; Green, Reid and Hays; Cummings, Fisher, Donald, Monteith and Innes.

ROYAL ARTILLERY:—Thomas; Robson and Connors; Lewis, Rutter and Smith, Williams, Dennis, Hacking, Thomas and Barker.

Referee: F. J. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Ulster vs. Attached Section.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday last:—The 1st Bn. The Cheshire Regiment: Lt-Colonel E C Maxwell, Major and Mrs F J H Pring, Major and Mrs H C Randall, Major and Mrs P A Opie, Major E P Nares, Captain and Mrs C A C May, Captain and Mrs L V J Pogson, Captain and Mrs C Gentry-Birch, Captain G H C Pennycook, Captain H Colvin, Mr B Hallmark, Mr and Mrs O L Jones, Mr H I Cuningham, Mr R L A Reed, Mr J A L Pritchard, Mr D J P Weld, Mr J F O Walker, Mr J D Cooke-Hurle and Mrs A B Barton. The 8th Armoured Car Company Royal Tank Corps: Captain and Mrs H C Costobadie, Captain and Mrs H M Brown, Mr and Mrs C H Montague, Mr J G Stephens, Mr R H Kelsall, Mr R V Clifford and Mr A C H Newnham.

CRUSHED UNDER A BEAM

On Tuesday morning about 15 labourers were loading beams in a motor lorry near Jakaria Bunder when all on a sudden a beam slipped from their hands and fell on Abdul Gani, one of the labourers. He was extricated by his comrades [illegible] injuries and died soon [illegible] due to the fracture [illegible] coroner's jury [illegible] dental death.

HIGH COURT

Prof. Swoons in Court

Some consternation was caused in the High Court on Wednesday, when a witness suddenly swooned while giving evidence in the Court of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.

The witness was Prof. Sankalchand Jethalal Shah, a well-known handwriting expert who was called to give evidence for the plaintiff in a case where the genuineness of a signature on a promissory note was to be tested. The witness who was a whole day in the box the previous day was being cross-examined by the defendants' counsel when he complained of feeling indisposed, and he was given a chair. After being seated, before he could reply to further questions, he felt giddy and fell down unconscious. He was attended to at once and he recovered consciousness after a short time, but as he was not in a fit condition to stand further examination, the case was postponed.

DISOBEYING THE CURFEW ORDER

FILM CAMERAMAN'S SENTENCE REDUCED

Malong Sherullakhan, a Pathan, filed an appeal before Justices Patkar and Wild at the High Court against the sentence of 15 days' imprisonment passed by Fourth Presidency Magistrate for being in possession af a knife in contravention of the order prohibiting possession of lathis and other weapons during the recent riots in Bombay in May last.

The accused had worked in a cinema concern of England for six years and was now assisfant cameraman at the Jagdish Film Co. of Bombay. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

In appeal, their Lordships reduced the sentence to two days—the period already served by the accused.

Mr. P. A. Mahale with Mr V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused

SWINDLING INSURANCE COS.

PROPRIETOR WHO SET FIRE TO FACTORY

Before Justices Patkar and Wild at the High Court came up the hearing of the appeal filed by one Mohanlal Vanmalidas who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Surat to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000 for swindling two insurance companies.

The accused was the proprietor of a ginning factory at Sayan, and he had his factory and goods insured for Rs. 73,000 with the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. and British Crown Assurance Corporation. With a view to swindle these companies, the accused set fire to his factory on several occasions and received compensation to the tune of Rs. 15,000 from these companies.

Their Lordships in appeal reduced the sentence to 2 years but retained the fine of Rs. 4,000.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. M. M. Thakore, instructed by Mr. I. K. Thakore of Messrs. Thakore and Co., solicitors appeared for the accused.

RED FLAG VOLUNTEER GOES TO COURT

ALLEGED HURT BY "BLACK-LEGS"

Rama Vinayak, a volunteer of Girni Kamgar Union presented a complaint against Alibux Abdul Rahim, Shanker Ghati and a Mahomedan whose name is not known for voluntarily causing hurt and abetment thereof through his Advocate, Mr. A. R. Gadkari, in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Wednesday.

The complainant alleged that on 20th June 1929 at about 7-15 a.m. complainant was posted on duty along with another volunteer at the front gate of Victoria Mills, Gamdevi. Complainant and his companion stood on the public road and asked the people not to go to work. When the complainant was on duty, the accused who were going to the mill rushed on the complainant and assaulted him very badly on the public road. There were police constables on duty then. None of them, however, interfered in the matter. Nor did they arrest the assailants though it was a cognisable offence.

The complainant reported the matter at the police station, where his complaint was recorded and he was sent to J. J. Hospital. His injury was dressed and the complainant was referred to Court.

The complainant therefore filed his complaint. The Court ordered to issue the summonses against the accused.

A SWEEPER DUPED

GILT BRASS PIECE PALMED OFF AS GOLD

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Yakoob Khan Noor Khan and Munoo Khan were prosecuted by Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor on the charge of cheating and abetment.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the complainant Limba Kanthad a Municipal sweeper was going along the Hornby Road on 20th May last when accused No. 1 joined him as if accidentally. When they came as far as the entrance of Victoria Terminus they saw accused No. 2 pick up something wrapped in a piece of cloth. At this time a third person came up and inquired of accused No. 1 and the complainant if they had found a bundle containing a piece of gold. They said no and the third man walked away. Subsequently accused No. 1 taxed No. 2 with having picked up a bundle. Then they all three went into the "maidan" and accused No. 2 opened the bundle and agreed to part with its contents the alleged piece of gold provided he was paid Rs. 25 which amount accused No. 1 made the complainant pay to accused No. 2. Subsequently the complainant found that the piece was gilted brass and that he was duped by the two accused.

Some days after the complainant identified both the accused who were arrested on suspicion by a Police Constable; and they were charged with cheating and abetment. The defence was that they knew nothing. His Worship convicted the accused and taking into account six and ten previous convictions of accused Nos. 1 and 2 respectively sentenced accused No. 1 to 2 years, and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default 3 months' hard labour and accused No. 2 to 2 years and a fine of Rs. 40, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered the court ordered Rs. 25 to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The gilt brass piece was produced in Court by the complainant.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED ON TAXI DRIVER AND OWNER

At the Girgaon Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad, and J. McClure, Inspector Leach of the Motor Vehicles Department prosecuted one Danoo for driving a motor car without possessing a permit to drive a public conveyance. The evidence for the prosecution was that a representation was made by some taxi drivers to Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police about the accused driving a taxi without having the necessary permit. The Commissioner made personal enquiries with the result that the accused was prosecuted as above. Mr. Leach submitted the report made by the Commissioner of Police. The accused who pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 25.

OWNER'S LIABILITY

Before the same Bench Minachi Ezekiel, the owner of the above car was charged with permitting Danoo to drive a motor car without possessing a permit to drive a public conveyance. It appeared from the evidence that the accused gave the car to Danoo and when he came to know that the Police were making enquiries the accused went and complained to the Nagpada Police Station that the car was stolen by Danoo.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Court entirely disbelieved the story of the theft and on the evidence the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

A "BONA-FIDE" MISTAKE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla disposed of a case in which Srgt. Dennis charged Keshavlal Nathalal a clearing clerk with having committed theft in a building of an umbrella belonging to Shantaram Babunath Pitale.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla, Advocate, defended the accused.

The facts as disclosed by the prosecution were that on the 25th instant at about 4 p.m. the complainant complained to the watchman at the gate that he had missed his umbrella which he had left on the widow sill near the Cash Department. The watchman informed him that he had seen a fat Bania taking away an umbrella and was busy with his work in the adjoining Department. The complainant traced the accused and got him arrested and he was charged as above and kept in the lock-up whole night.

The defence was that the accused was a repectable man and he had lost his umbrella prior to the complainant and had complained to the watchman at the gate, who advised him to look out for it again. The accused did as advised and found a similar unbrella near the same place where he had left his own. while going out, on being questioned by the watchman, he informed him that he had found it.

Mr. Daruvala urged that the accused had made a "bonafide" mistake and had not acted dishonestly in accidentally picking up an umbrella similar to his, believing the same to be his own.

His Worship accepted the defence version and discharged the accused.

OPEN LETTERS TO LORD IRWIN

HOPES DISAPPOINTED

I

Sir,—On the eve of your departure from Bombay, on a brief holiday in your Home, let me address you these Open Letters, and ask you straight as to what you have done for India and Indians during the last three years. Princes and loyalists, sycophants and panegyrists may belaud you and your work in India. But that will not impress all sane men here or abroad. And it is just as well that you should know what Indian critics think of you and your administration in this land.

NOT OUT OF THE WOODS!

As Rt. Hon'ble Edward Fredrick Lindley Wood you were appointed the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India. High hopes were then entertained, that as a keen student of men and matters, and as a devout Christian and honest Minister of State, you would grapple the complex problems of India with consummate skill and sympathy, and restore harmonious relations between Britain and Hind. But alas, never emerged from the woods, which are so doggedly watched by the I.C.S. Bureaucrats in India!

LOT OF AGRICULTURISTS UNIMPROVED.

You came to India with a high reputation as Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain. We were told that by nature, temperament, training and experience, you were eminently fit for the post of the Viceroy of India which was essentially agricultural. May we know, Lord Irwin, what have been your activities and achievements in this direction? Your admirers may talk of the Report of the Agricultural Commission, and of the founding of the Agricultural Research Institution. All this may appear so nice on paper. But is there a single measure taken by you for the real relief of millions of Indian agriculturists, Lord Irwin? Is the Land Revenue Code revised? Is the taxation any way reduced? Is any thing done to save the farmers from heavy interest, from hereditary debts, from a confiscation of their lands and from premature death due to crushing taxation and consequent privation? Lord Irwin, what sympathy did you evince for the struggling farmers of Bardoli? What about the growing agrarian discontent all over the country, Lord Irwin? You might have been a good Minister of Agriculture in your own dear land; but in India, you have not at all ministered to the most pressing wants of the millions of poor ryots.

INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IGNORED.

Lord Irwin, your friends had told us, that you were a great Educationist, and that as President of the Board of Education, you had done very good work in your own country. But in India, you have done mighty little for the promotion of mass education, or of technical and industrial education, or for the establishment of physical and military training! Why have you been so shy in India, Lord Irwin?

INDIAN STATES.

Then again, we were told, that as Colonial Under-Secretary, you were so very acceptable, that as a Viceroy you would be very successful in your relations and dealings with Indian States! Even that hope has been frustrated. The appointment of the Butler Committee, its personnel and terms of reference, its ignoring of the claims of the Indian States' subjects, its bungling Report and your practical acquiescence in all this inequity is a blot on your administration.

Feasting and resting in Poona, please ponder over these points, Lord Irwin. More will be served to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

From 1st July 1929 cablegrams classed DLT and WLT will be accepted for Switzerland at five and four annas per word respectively via Eastern, Indo or Beam Service under usual conditions.

YOGI BUDHISAGARJI

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

Nearly a thousand followers of the great Gujarati Yogi Badhisagarji assembled at Gondiji's Upashraya on Tuesday to celebrate his fourth death anniversary under the presidentship of Shri Vallabhvijayaji.

After the preliminary music by Messrs. Pransukh and Jayantilal several speakers including Mr. Kapadia, Solicitor, Mr. Jayantilal Mehta, B.A., LL.B., the poets Messrs. Lalan, Padarakar and Rayachura also zaveris Lalbhai and Jeevanchand and others spoke about the great attainments of the Yogi and his one hundred and twenty-five unique books.

The President in his able summing up admired the great Yogi and urged his followers to stick to the path chalked out by him. He even stated that he felt himself small before the Yogi and admired him the more for his greatness and broad-mindedness.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

G. D. A. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the G.D.A. Examination this year from this Institute:—

(1) Y G Dharmadhikari, (2) V T Namjoshi, (3) V M Kale, (4) F C Cooper, (5) D S Wagle, (6) B R Subba Rao, (7) C J Das, (8) V N Deshpande, (9) V V Ajrekar, (10) V K Dhage, (11) V B Kailajee, (12) C V Shah (13) A S Sukhtankar, (14) S V Sinkar, (15) P N Varde, (16) D G Khare, (17) H P Italia, (18) G P Ashar, (19) N J Dastoor, (20) K C Wadia, (21) D L Bhat, (22) K R Khot, (23) S W Raje, (24) K P B Nair, (25) S S Kulkarni, (26) S Venkateswaram, (27) A K Ghosh, (28) B C Kundu, (29) S Natarajan.

G.D.C.A.:—(30) G K Pradhan, (31) K M Diwanji, (32) J C Shah.

Four more have passed from other Institutions after receiving their Revision Coaching from this Institute.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES ADVANCE 11 POINTS

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.

Previous Closing Rate	18.19
To-day's Opening Rate	18.15
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.21
Difference	+.11

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points and prices soon advanced 24 points over last close. The advance was due to short covering influenced by abstraction of July tenders. At this level the market ruled quiet and at the time of Liverpool close i.e. 10-55 a.m. July was 8 points up and October was 1 point higher.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 26.

Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.95
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.93
Difference	+.02

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points being influenced by reports of rain over the cotton belt. At noon call prices were unchanged at a rise of 4 points but in the afternoon declined 1 point from the opening level but again established a rise of 2 points. This level proved to be the highest of the day and the market cosed at a net rise of 2 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 17 points to 10-35 while Egyptian advanced 19 points and closed at 15.95. The total imports amounted to 800 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Between midnight and day break continuous rain East belt, Alabama and Mississippi.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Crop is badly spotted. Sunshine needed.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Heise Brothers of Liverpool:—

Undertone better after New York July liquidation rain favouring boll weevil.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, June 26.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Slight rain Canada, Australia wants rain.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 26.

Silver Ready	24	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

First Settlement	55	2	0
Second Settlement	55	1	0
Third Settlement	55	1	0

Excellent Results Again.

AT THE

G. D. A. (1929) EXAMINATION.

OUR TOTAL PASSES NUMBER 36.

From Bombay Centre	25
From Calcutta Centre (Postal)	2
From Madras Centre (Postal)	2
Students enrolled elsewhere and having received our Revision Coaching	4
Passed in G.D.C.A.	3
Total Number	36

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The **Bombay Chronicle**

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1929.

The Call to Muslim Youth.

On the mid-night of Sunday last Maulana Zafar Ali Khan had a long talk with some young Muslims of Bombay. The meeting lasted from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. and nearly all the time the Maulana had a heart to heart talk with the young men gathered round him on the duties of Indian Muslims. We regret we could publish only a two column summary of his discourse. It was so earnest and so wise a discourse that we would request the Maulana to put into writing the whole of it and publish it in the form of a booklet. It would do a world of good to every Indian Muslim who wishes to do his duty by his country and his religion.

As the discourse was given on the day after King Amanullah and Queen Souriya bade farewell to India and Afghanistan, the Maulana began by discussing the tragedy in the latter country. He said that King Amanullah fought for freedom and progress as no other King of Afghanistan had fought before but was for the time being brought to bay by the enemies of progress in his own country, the designing Mullahs who exploited the superstition of the people, who "have made religion a specious cloak for covering a multitude of sins, political as well as non-political, and who have always stood in the way of every movement of reform". Coming nearer home, the Maulana felt that the position of Islam in India was also deplorable. In most feeling terms he said: "Reason, the old handmaiden of Islam, which once served it from one end of the world to the other, lies prostrate at the feet of Mullahism. Decay and death alone could emerge from such a miasmic environment." But, he promptly added, the situation was not past retrieving. "It was up to the Muslim youth to gird up their loins and undo what their old mentors had done and by one mighty effort bring the Muslim community to the level attained by the Hindus." Would that the Muslim Youth of India could respond to the call and prove equal to the one mighty effort. Indeed King Amanullah's noble fight for freedom and progress must be kept up by all Indians, and their neighbours in Afghanistan who prize freedom and progress.

After Maulana Zafar Ali Khan had spoken to the young men for full two hours, the latter wished to know from him more about the Nehru Report. The Maulana addressed them for another hour on the Report. He made out that the Report as amended in a resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League at its last session in Delhi was the best thing for the Mussalmans in the present circumstances and that their political salvation lay in accepting it as a basis for their self-realisation in the New India which was in the making. It is not often that Muslim leaders speak so feelingly and so boldly to their co-religionists in India. If more leaders follow the example of the Maulana or Dr. Ansari, Muslim Youth at least will not fail to respond nobly. We have no doubt that a large number of Muslim young men are now stirred, as never before, by the achievements of their co-religionists in Turkey, Persia and Egypt, by the noble efforts of King Amanullah and the call of their own country. But they need to be better organised and rallied by Nationalist Muslim leaders round the banner of freedom and progress. They will not then fail to make that one mighty effort which Maulana Zafar Ali Khan expects from them.

The Two Voices

The new Labour Government in Britain has begun the work of promoting an Anglo-Soviet understanding again, which will be politically and economically beneficial to both sides. The very fact that such an attempt is being seriously made has disconcerted the British Imperialists and the Meerut trial in India is dragged in by their Press to draw a lurid picture before the British public of an India reeking with Communist propaganda. In saying that the accused in the case "are being charged with organising a campaign of terrorism by bomb-throwing and incendiarism which is now in progress," the "Daily Mail" of London is not only guilty of a gross contempt of court for commenting upon a case which is *sub-judice*, it also shows a criminal ignorance of the charge which the Government of India have made against the accused. But Communism is a red rag to British Imperialist bulls and in working the Communist bogey, the reactionary Press in England will not disdain to indulge in the grossest perversion of facts relating to Indian agitation. Fortunately, however, the British public has a chance of listening to another voice, the voice of the Labour Press. The "Daily Herald" questions the propriety of Mr. Langford James' wholesale denunciation of a foreign Power with whom Britain desires to resume friendly negotiations. We wish the Labour journal had also been emphatic in its support of the Indian demand that the trial should be transferred to a court of judicature where the accused would enjoy the right of trial by jury. This demand needs to be insistently pressed upon the MacDonald Government.

Indian Civilization

It is the duty of every Indian boy and girl to make a serious study of Indian civilization as it was and as it is. Yet this is one of the most sadly neglected subjects in our schools and colleges. The books on Indian history that are usually put into students' hands are little more than dreary chronicles of wars and intrigues. The evolution of the complex and sublime civilization of the country finds little place in those books. In fact there are very few books dealing with Indian civilization as a whole and presenting it in a manner that will be intelligible to boys and girls in their teens. One such book has recently been written by Prof. S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University and we commend it most heartily to Indian students and also to the general reader. The book, entitled "An Introduction to Indian Citizenship and Civilization," (Published by Nand Kishore Brothers, Benares) is somewhat elementary, but that is a merit when a hard subject like Indian Civilization is to be studied. Only the first volume of the book is now published; but it is fairly complete in itself and in 350 pages it describes the evolution of the various aspects of Indian civilization, cultural, religious and social. It is brimful of interesting information, such as is hardly found in the ordinary text books on Indian history. In an appreciative foreward to the book Prof. A. R. Dhruva says: "Prof. Puntambekar has taken care to base his statements upon real history, but has at the same time endeavoured to read the spirit which enlivens that history. He is thus true to the kindred points of History and Philosophy." An interesting feature of the books is its numerous quotations from scriptural and other texts, bearing on the religious, social, and intellectual ideals of the people. Altogether the book is an excellent introduction to the study of Indian Civilization as a whole.

In the Right Direction

The meeting of Bombay women held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Association Council on Tuesday recorded its approval of the draft bill for the registration of nurses and dais. Lady Ramanbhai Nilkanth presiding over this representative gathering well observed that the bill was a step in the right direction. It proposes registration for nurses and midwives and for trained dais. But, if the poorer classes who are at present the greatest sufferers because of the notorious lack of facilities for prenatal and maternal care, are to benefit immediately under this bill, they must be provided with a far larger number of maternity homes, particularly in the industrial centres of this Presidency. We would advise the Women's Association to urge upon Government and municipalities the imperative need for providing such homes and giving larger financial assistance to such homes as are conducted by private charitable organisations.

POINTS FOR PRINCES

PLEA FOR PATRIOTISM AND VISION

(BY MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA).

It will be well if our Princes realise, first of all, that the States' problem is not an independent problem, but a part of the problem of the future of the whole of India; and that, as such, it should be considered, before all and above all, from the standpoint of Indian Nationalism.

It is for us, and for no foreigners, to determine what our country should be among the nations of the world. We may welcome the friendship of outsiders only to the extent to which it can be helpful to our attainment of what we, by our own free judgment, agree to have as our ideal.

It is equally necessary for the Princes to remember that the problem is one for statesmanship, and not for either legal or bureaucratic ingenuity.

The lawyer is apt to fix the eye on the commitments of the past; and the bureaucrat would sacrifice all to what seem to him the expediencies of the present hour. It is given only to the statesman to see and cherish a vision of the day-to-be and to subordinate to it all legal and administrative considerations.

The Indian States Enquiry Committee was headed by a bureaucrat, while the argument before it was led by a lawyer; and no one with any serious concern for the destiny of India as one among the nations was allowed to have anything to do with it. The outcome naturally is a report that cannot take us an inch nearer the real solution of our problem.

THE PARTY TO RECKON WITH.

The Princes should also recognise, once for all, that the party they have now to reckon with is, principally, not the Paramount Power or its agents, but the People of India,—their own countrymen both within and without the States.

The Paramount Power can take only the second place in this matter hereafter; for, no power on earth can long prevail against the power of the people combined in fraternal loyalty and love. It is a poetic fancy, but a literal fact of history which Wordsworth has recorded in the lines:—

"The power of armies is a visible thing,
Formal, and circumscribed in time and space;
But who the limits of that power shall trace
Which a brave people into light can bring
Or hide, at will,—for freedom combating,
By just revenge inflamed? . . . .
No craft this subtle element can bind,
Rising like water from the soil, to find
In every nook a lip that it may cheer."

The British Government, for all its might and imperialism, has had to recognise the power of the people in British India and make concessions to it, howsoever half-heartedly. The authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report saw into the heart of the matter when they wrote that "hopes and aspirations may overleap frontier lines like sparks across a street." The proletariat is, indeed, in no superstition about frontiers. Its

(Continued from page 9.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

A GOD-KNOWING ELECTORATE

Ramsay Macdonald is artist enough to know the value of the dramatic element in the life of a statesman, and hit upon the happy idea of posturing before the public mind as the first flying Premier. But he reckoned without his host—a twentieth century, religious electorate that knows God's intentions. His return to London from his native village by aeroplane, was resented on religious grounds. Flying, it appears, is contrary to God's intentions, for "if God intended men to fly, he would have given them wings." Obviously, and, it strikes me now, so is swimming. Man should not use his hands and feet for swimming, because they were meant to be used for climbing trees, and it is clear that if he was meant to swim, God would have given him fins. It is significant that no former Premier had ever lapsed into this fatal error. But what can one expect when Merry England falls into the hands of Socialists?

GREAT MINDS AND SMALL EVENTS.

Little things please little minds. Sir Basil Blackett, a great man, is consistently haunted by the annoyance of the dropping of a despatch cases on his clever, if not devoted, head. He can never mention it too often when speaking of his life in India. In the course of a very modest speech enumerating his epic services to India, he said:

"As an epitome [illegible] vice there, [illegible] he could improve on the telegram which was sent by the Home Department of the Government of India to the India Office on the occasion of somebody dropping a despatch case on his head. The telegram ended by saying that the Finance Member "did not entirely lose conscientiousness." (Laughter.)"

If that somebody had been a prophet, he would have added the words 'and will never lose the memory of this great event.'

DISINTERESTEDNESS.

I was amazed to see that the lot of 'Native' students in England should exercise such a lofty mind as that of the writer of the "Current Topics' in the "Times of India". Of course, it would be sheer ingratitude for such disinterested solicitude, for me to insinuate that the following statement in a speech by Sir Leslie Wilson in London, had any thing to do with it. His Lordship, among other wise and profound statements, said:

"Many return with very false if not dangerous, views inculcated into their minds by those who are no friends of India or of the British Empire."

In plain words, and without the dignities of speech that hem in the royal mentality of ex-satraps and assistant-editors of Anglo-India, Indian students should be guarded from Englishmen who stand for the principle of [illegible]dom even in their own 'de-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The National Flag.

The proposal to hoist the National Flag on the Bombay Municipal buildings is a sound and legitimate one. But whether it will appeal to a majority of the Corporation, as at present constituted, is a different question. There are several in that body who are petty-minded enough to think that the National Flag is a symbol of disloyalty and petty-mindedness. This is perverse view of loyalty as an Indian should first and foremost be loyal to his country. Other loyalties may be imposed Other loyalties may be imposed upon him, but the loyalty to the country remains supreme and eternal. The Indian Tricolour belongs to India in the same sense that the Union Jack belongs to Great Britain. It is a sacred symbol of India's nationality and freedom. It may consort with the Union Jack, but should not be allowed to be displaced by it by Indians with any spark of self-respect in them.

Late Mr. B. C. Chakravarty.

The numerous tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. B. C. Chakravarty by the whole of Bengal show once again that death hushes the voice of prejudice and lends music to the voice of praise. Mr. Chakravarty was an ardent patriot. Beginning public life as a Moderate, he threw himself heart and soul into the anti-Partition agitation in Bengal and openly allied himself with those who were dubbed extremists. He led the Home Rule movement in Bengal in 1916 and an intensive campaign against the misuse of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III in 1918. While he distrusted the Reforms of 1919 he would not accept the programme of Non-Co-operation. The spirit of resistance somewhat waned in his later years and he earned much unpopularity by accepting office as Minister. Heavy pecuniary losses and shattered health saddened his last years. But he ever kept alive his love for his country and will no doubt be long remembered as an ardent patriot. "A virile nation", he once said, "does not shrink from struggle nor seek for beneficent bestowal of gifts. It wins its rights. We must no longer hesitate in the face of difficulty, hope for smooth and easy progress, or beg for small boons."

Propagandist Evidence.

Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. J. Addyman, appearing before the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee on behalf of the Bombay European Association, seized the opportunity to do a little propaganda in favour of Government's proposed repressive measures. They evidently belong to the class of persons, who condemn a person or an institution only because he or it has something to do with Communism. Is every association with Moscow to be suspected? Is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald also suspect for opening diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia? Does it never occur to those who exploit the Communist menace that unwittingly they are the best advertisers of Communism? Imagine a Communist leader saying to workmen and peasants: "You see how these Capitalists and Imperialists and all their henchmen are frightened by the very name of Communism. They have good reason to be. Communism means the end of all exploitation. Communism is the thing." What would be the effect of these words on the ignorant half-starved multitude?

Ismail College.

Mr. Dawoodkhan Saiebhoy Tyebjee, M.L.C., presiding over the Nasik District Educational Conference, said that Government's delay in starting the proposed Islamia College at Andheri was "rather" inexcusable. The delay is wholly inexcusable. We trust every effort would be made to expedite the opening of the College by the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, who was described by the President as "an able, experienced and enthusiastic Minister". The responsibility will remain, however, on the Muslim educational institutions in the Presidency to encourage a sufficiently large number of Muslim boys and girls to attend the College when started. Many a promising Muslim youth is prevented by sheer poverty from pursuing higher education. It is the duty of these institutions to find handsome scholarships for these young men. The prospect of encouraging a sufficiently large number of Muslim girls to attend the College, is, alas, a faint and distant one. But if the educated Muslim young men are bold enough to fight prejudice and chivalrous enough to share their knowledge with their sisters, that prospect may soon be brighter and nearer.

DID COMMUNISM LEAD TO RIOTS?

"No" Says Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.

COMMUNAL TROUBLES ONLY TEMPORARY

"I don't believe that Communism had anything to do with the last communal riots in Bombay. As a matter of fact, I think, that Communist leaders who sincerely believe in it as a panacea for world troubles, feel that Communism will end all communal troubles." This was the declaration made by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, ex-Finance Minister of the Bombay Government giving evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee at its resumed sitting at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning. Mr. P. E. Percival presided.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

In reply to questions put by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri Sir Chunilal stated that he was absent from Bombay during the critical period of the last riots. He thought that the immediate cause of the riots was to some extent the kidnapping scare. As to how the scare started, he could not say, but it was generally believed as it was stated in the Police Commissioner's report, that it was due to the Pathans being employed in place of strikers in the oil mills. He attributed the riots also to the unsettled conditions in the country with regard to the Hindu-Muslim question, the disturbances that had occurred in up-countries having its repercussions in Bombay.

Q. Some persons have stated that the disturbances in Bombay was really an organised scheme on the part of the Arya Samaj and Hindu Maha Sabha, do you believe it.

A. No.

CANNOT LAST FOR ALL TIME.

Asked by the Chairman as to what he would suggest to put an end to communal troubles, witness expressed the opinion that responsible and good men of either communities were desirous of arriving at a settlement with regard to the questions that agitated their minds. Generally speaking communal feelings were absent in Bombay but being a big city it could not escape the indirect effect of communal trouble elsewhere in the country. He thought that so far as Bombay was concerned these troubles were only temporary and could not last for all time.

AN EXAGGERATION.

Chairman: It has been said by an European member that the Communist movement was responsible in widening the split between Muslim and Hindus. How far do you think this is true?

Sir Chunilal: I don't think so. It is an exaggeration. As a matter of fact as far as I know some Communists who sincerely believe in it as a panacea for world troubles feel that communism will end all communal troubles.

To another question witness stated that people from outside brought accounts of communal troubles into Bombay. These people were really interested in these troubles and excited the feelings of their fellowmen. He said in a big city like Bombay once the trouble started it would soon assume large proportions.

"LAW AND ORDER".

Asked by the Chairman whether he had any suggestions to make in regard to the powers of the police, the Magistrate and the Military, witness said he was not in a position to say as to how far the Magistrate should be empowered and whether any change in the present situation will be of advantage. It would be a good thing, said the witness if the Enquiry Committee were able to examine the question of the relations between the police on one side and the Government and the military on the other. So far as he know the police Commissioner requisitioned the military through the Home Member. Witness did not know whether the Commissioner determined the strength of the military required to cope with the situation or it was the Government that determined the same. In the same manner it would be interesting for the Committee to examine as to who should determine the places where the military should be posted.

CITIZENS' SOUND SUGGESTION

As to military picketing witness pointed out the very good suggestion made by the Peace Committee. It happened that the police and military were picketing only on the main roads while trouble was going on in the side lanes. The suggestion of the Citizens' Peace Committee that troops should patrol regularly inside lane was a very sound one.

MILITARY PATROLS.

Reverting again to the Police Commissioner's powers witness said so far as he knew, the military had the sole authority only after Martial Law was declared. When the suggestion for patrolling the side lanes was put forward, witness said a difficulty arose. The military it appeared could not detach their patrols in lesser numbers than say 16 or 20. Witness had no doubt the military had good reason for observing this rule but it that was to be so, then a very large military force would be required to control the situation. He thought this matter also required the attention of the Committee.

BELIEVED IN "GOOD SENSE".

Asked if he thought the police force in Bombay was adequate, Sir Chunilal said that after the police force was reduced in 1916 by agreement between Government and the Police Commissioner, the Government of Bombay received a communication from the Government of India expressing their view that the police force in Bombay was inadequate compared to the figures of Calcutta. The Central Government desired that the local Government might take steps to increase the police force.

Q. Did the Government increase the force?

A. We wrote to the Central Government that we were unable to do anything then. We did not bring the matter before the Bombay Government because we had no money and because we relied on the "good sense" of the inhabitants of Bombay.

THE WORST PART OF IT.

Asked to state his own opinion whether the police force should be strengthened, witness replied in the affirmative.

From the report published by the Police Commissioner witness said it was clear that either the police force was insufficient or that they had not taken sufficient precautions. The situation, he said, took one month to develop after the oil mill strike and in most of the places where the trouble took place no arrests were made by the police. The worst part of it was that crowds of rioters were going along and the police could not wholly disarm them. "Especially the incident that occurred near the Police Commissioner's Office in which the Commissioner himself was involved on February 5, certainly does not enhance the prestige and reputation of the police," he declared.

To a question put by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, witness said that mounted police would be of help to disperse rioters. He did not know anything about the use of "Tear Gas" for dispersing mobs and hence had no knowledge how it would act.

COMMUNAL MOVEMENTS.

Witness admitted there were in Bombay two movements namely, Sudhi-Sangathan and Tanzim-Tablique, antagonistic towards each other but those movements were not working on an extensive scale.

Q. These movements are trying to excite communal feelings?

A. Yes.

Q. There is also a movement called the Hindu Mahasabha generally known as Hindu Raj?

A. I don't know where the "Raj" comes in. It is an Association of Hindus.

Q. One of the witnesses had made a statement that in Gujarat the communal disturbances started after an address made by Dr. Moonje. Do you attach any importance to it.

A. I don't think that Dr. Moonje's address had anything to do with the strained relations between Hindus and Muslims in Gujarat and Surat. So far as I know trouble took place in Surat some five or six years ago much before Dr. Moonje had an opportunity to go there.

THE PATHAN SCARE.

Coming to the Pathan scare Mr. Mirza Ali asked: "Do you think that before the scare began there was animosity against Pathans as a result of their being used at Bardoli as strike breakers at the Oil Installation and generally as moneylenders who did not believe in the ordinary methods in getting the money and interest back?

A. The trouble against Pathans has been long-standing. I believe two or three years ago there were many complaints against them in the suburbs and subsequently the Commissioner "hoofed out" a large number of them from Bombay.

"REFORMS" TO BLAME.

Q. It has been suggested by a witness that the Montford Reforms of 1919 was the earliest cause of communal ill-feelings and that since then that feeling has been accentuated?

A. Yes. I think it is bound to occur in any scheme of things where there is division of authority.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, witness stated that he was in favour of enrolling special constables but training should be imparted to them not at the time of riots but quite beforehand. The enrolment of special volunteers, Curfew Order and wholesale seizure of weapons from questionable characters, he considered were the best means of putting a stop to disturbances and establishing peace.

SEIZURE OF WEAPONS.

With regard to seizure of weapons, witness complained the police had not done what they were expected to do. In the whole of the last riots they had only seized 1700 lathis and 500 iron bars. He had himself seen a big Mahomedan procession with 1000 strong passing along Kalbadevi Road on February 9th to which the Police Commissioner had made no reference in his report. The processionists were armed with lathies and were followed by a military lorry. The incident caused great alarm and excitement and a trifling thing would have caused a serious disturbance. "I think there should be a universal and impartial seizure of weapons and this should be done at the early stage of the trouble" said Sir Chunilal.

U. T. C. CAN HELP.

Continuing Sir Chunilal said that the police might not get much help from the Territorial Forces, in times of riots because the Special Advisory Committee appointed recently had not succeeded in getting them the rank of British Forces, and so long as that was not done, they were not likely to render aid. He however said that the University Training Corps might be able to render help to the police in times of emergency.

RED FLAG UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law was the next witness examined. He thought that the causes of the riots were economic. The employment of Pathans in mills and oil installation was perhaps the immediate cause of the disturbances. The Arya Samaj movement had not taken any root either in Bombay or Gujarat and had not produced any influence on the Hindu masses. The animus against the Pathans was not due to any propaganda carried by the Red Flag Union. The Pathans were generally unpopular among the labouring classes.

The next witness examined by the Committee was Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital. Witness said that riot casualities had commenced to come into the Hospital on February 3.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri witness stated that Maulana Mahomed Ali came into the Hospital on January 30th and was admitted into the hospital on a definite complaint. He was discharged on February 6. He came to know that the Maulana had given an interview to a press representative expressing his fears that the Pathan scare might take a communal turn.

PATIENT CAN'T BE LEADER.

Witness told Mr. Mahomed Ali that being a patient in the hospital he should not have given an interview. In his opinion, witness explained, an hospital should not be utilised for carrying on general activities. He was opposed to a patient playing the role of a leader.

Asked if Mr. Mahomed Ali took part in any other activities besides the press interview witness said that he communicated with the Police Commissioner and the Private Secretary to the Governor to expedite the disposal of certain dead bodies of Muslim victims.

Questioned by Mr. Mirza Ali, as to whether Maulana Mahomed Ali was a 'bona fide' patient witness replied in the affirmative.

SPORADIC ASSAULTS.

Referring to the riots Dr. Mehta said that sporadic assaults had commenced as early as February 3. He pointed out that his hospital was surrounded by Pathans on the one side and mill workers on the other and that on February 3 skirmishes had taken place near about his hospital. His complaint was that his hospital was unguarded till the 5th.

Mr. Z. A. Barni the last witness said that the causes of the riot were economic and that the matters precipitated on the employment of Pathans as "strike breakers".

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday when among the witnesses to be examined are Mr. Winterbotham, Chairman of the Bombay European Association, and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

PICTURE BY AIR MAIL

Indian Scouts arriving in Eng land for the World Scouts Jamboree to be held at Birkenhead. —Photo by P. P. A.

HAJ INQUIRY COMMITTEE

TO PROCEED TO MADRAS ON 29TH INSTANT

BOMBAY, June 26.

The Haj Inquiry Committee which has been recording the evidence of witnesses in Bombay since June 7th is proceeding to Madras on 29th June and will begin sitting there immediately on its arrival in Madras on July 1st. From Madras the Committee will proceed to Calcutta where it will commence sittings on the 8th, and after short visits to Sylhet and Dacca on 12-13th and 15-16th July, will return to Calcutta to resume its enquiries there on 18th to 22nd July. Thereafter the Committee will visit Patna on the 23rd and 24th and Lucknow on the 26th to 29th July.—A. P.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

"TRIBUNE" STAFF MEMBER'S CASE

LAHORE, June 25.

Arguments were concluded to-day before the Subordinate Judge in the alleged libel suit filed by Mr. Pearymohan of the "Tribune" against Mr. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police and Mr. Kartar Singh, Sub-Inspector, claiming Rs. 2,000 as damages for alleged illegal arrest, detention and search on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission to Lahore in October last. Orders will be pronounced on July 4.—Free Press.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE I FRENCH GOVT. PASSED

DEBATE ON AITVAKUB DISASTER

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—In the course of a debate in the Chamber on the Aityakub disaster in Morocco, M. Painleve, War Minister said that the situation had been completely restored and local Commanders were entirely free from all responsibility for the reverse. He denied that there was any question of general advance into the Atlas Mountains, and the policy of peaceful penetration was still being applied.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 347 votes to 207.—Reuter.

News in Brief

The Madras Government is addressing Collectors of various Districts including Vizagapatam and Ganjam which supply labourers for Assam plantations to ascertain the numbers of witnesses willing to give evidence before the Labour Commission when the latter tours the presidency next winter between October and April.—A. P.

Bangalore, June 25.—Replying to the adjournment motion in the Mysore Council regarding Davangeri riots the Government member paid a tribute to the Sub-Divisional Officer who ordered police firing for his sound judgment. The member added that in his opinion there was necessity for the firing. Government intended to punish all offenders and would restore law and order.—A. P.

HAVOC OF FLOODS IN AKYAB DIST.

24 PERSONS DROWNED IN LAUNCH DISASTER

RANGOON, June 25

The recent floods in the Akyab District covering 100,000 acres have destroyed food supplies and seed grains of 10,000 families and drowned several thousand cattle. Details are not yet available.

It is authoritatively reported from Akyab that the launch "Mahamay" carrying at least eighty passengers sank on June 5. 56 of the passengers were saved.—A. P.

RS. 1 LAKH FOR RELIEF FUND

MAHARAJA OF TRIPURA'S GENEROSITY

AGARTALA (Tripura), June 25.

His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura has sanctioned one lakh of rupees for the relief of the people in the area affected by floods and subjects in the adjoining British territory with instructions that Rs. 20,000 should be spent in charity and the remainder in agricultural loans.—A. P.

LALA DUNICHAND SERVED WITH NOTICE

TO SHOW CAUSE OF INTERVIEWING ACCUSED IN BOMB CASE

LAHORE, June 26.

Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-Law, has been served with a notice by Mr. Lewis, Additional Magistrate to appear before him to-day and explain the reason why he had interviewed several of the accused in the Lahore Bomb Case, and again applied to interview another accused.—Free Press.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION

GOVT. DISAPPROVE OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Bengal Government has based their disapproval of the temporary appointment of Dr. B. N. De as Chief Engineer of Calcutta Corporation vice Mr. Coats on leave on the ground that if present arrangements could work for two out of the six months for which the Chief Engineer has taken leave there was no reason to bring an outsider from England at cost of Rs. 15,000 for the remaining four months.

It was also said that there was no reason why maximum pay of grade should be paid to outsider and that Mr. De will be engaged during four months in acquiring local knowledge by which time his appointment will expire.

Question will be considered by the Corporation at a special meeting to be held on July 2nd.—Free Press.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

STEADY IMPROVEMENT

84,700 MEN WORK

There was a slight improvement in the attendance of the mill-workers in the mills on Wednesday. About 85,000 men went to work while 65 mills worked either partially or with the full complement of men. Some of the mill agents are importing men from the up-country. A large draft of men is imported from Indore recently.

The Girni Kamgar Union gave welcome to Mr. Patil, the Captain of the Volunteer Corps who was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the beginning of May last for disorderly behaviour. He was released from jail on Wednesday morning, and was garlanded by his colleagues while a parade was arranged of the volunteers in his honour.

VOLUNTEER FINED.

Ramchandra Nerker, a volunteer, was arrested by the police and charged with disorderly behaviour near Simplex Mill. He was fined Rs. 50.

ATTENDANCE STEADILY IMPROVING

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The attendance is steadily improving, and the total to-day is 84,700."

SHAREHOLDERS AND STRIKE

GOVT. ASKED TO DECLARE PICKETING ILLEGAL

The first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday at 5 p.m. in the rooms of the Association under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The report of the Managing Committee from 15th November to 31st March 1929, among other things stated that the time was ripe for prohibiting picketing at or near a workman's house or place of business and urged the Government to insert a clause in the Trade Disputes Bill declaring every kind of picketing illegal as under the English Act. The recent industrial disputes had spelled ruin in many industries and had put shareholders and investors to heavy losses. These disputes were calculated to deter new investors from coming forward to promote new trades and industries. This meant ruination all-round. Under those circumstances the Committee strongly urged the Government of India to legislate against unlawful interference on the part of persons with one's legitimate avocations and even went to the length of suggesting an amendment on the subject to be inserted in the Bill.

Several members speaking on the report referred to the present dead-lock in the mill industry. One speaker contended that even though the workmen who struck work might be at fault, the mill-owners should not maintain unbending obstinacy as in consequence the shareholders were the losers.

Prof. Daver, Bar-at-Law described the shareholders as sleeping partners who wake up all of a sudden to make some distorted noise and then go to slumber again.

The report was adopted and the chairman and the secretary were thanked for their able work.

"UNNECESSARY AND EXTRAVAGANT"

NEW GRAND TRUNK CANAL PROJECT FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been elected as Corporation representative to attend a meeting of the Standing Waterways Advisory Committee to be convened by Government in July or August to consider a new grand trunk canal project. The scheme was dropped in 1927 but the matter has been re-opened by the local Government on a note by the Consulting Engineer of the Government of India who urges that the scheme be proceeded with to save trade in East Bengal. Indian Councillors are unanimous that the project is unnecessary and extravagant.—Free Press.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Geneva Labour Office Interested

BRITISH AND INDIAN CONDITIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

LONDON, June 26.

Geneva.—The Committee dealing with Labour Conditions in the textile industries which has been meeting at the International Labour Office has concluded its labours with recommendation that Labour Office should investigate the conditions in score of countries, including Great Britain and India, firstly regarding cotton and wool, and eventually artificial silk, industries. Heads of enquiry will include labour conditions, wages, hours, production, unemployment, health and safety measures.—Reuter.

MANDA ESTATE OFFICIALS

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT INSTITUTES PERJURY PROCEEDINGS

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Following the conviction on charge of causing hurt to extort confession of several persons including officials of Manda estate, the Sessions Judge Allahabad has called upon two patwaris, an official of the Estate and two others who had appeared as defence witnesses to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury.

In his order Sessions Judge said: "A large mass of perjury that was going round in civil and criminal courts ordinarily was not taken serious notice of but when officials of a large estate enlist sympathy and co-operation of Government servants like patwaris and substantial zemindars in an attempt to put false face upon case and to defeat legal steps then it is desirable to bring people concerned to a proper sense of responsibility."—Free Press.

KARWAR NOTES

LOCAL BOARD BARGAINS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, June 23.

Mr. M. D. Karki, M.L.C., when he stood for election to the District Local Board, was thought to be going in for the Presidentship of the Board. But after the election it turned out that he had made a compact with the outgoing President, Mr. Gopi, whereby the former was to help the latter to get re-elected as President of the District Local Board, while the Councillor was to secure the Chairmanship of the School Board with the President's assistance. So Mr. Gopi has been re-elected President, and the other part of the compact remains to be fulfilled. The elections to the School Board have long been held, and only the Government nominations are awaited for the School Board to meet and elect its Chairman. A feature of the School Board elections was the failure of Mr. Hattyangadi, the retiring Chairman, to retain his seat. He does not seem to have made serious enough efforts to canvass support, seeing he had little chance for the Chairmanship against Mr. Karki, and a mere membership would not be to his liking.

THE LATE MR. UPPONI.

A meeting was held in the Mitra Samaj to mourn the loss by untimely death of its member. Mr. A. D. Upponi, M.A., teacher in the High School. The schools had just closed for the summer vacation when the news was received of Mr. Upponi having expired of heart-cramp while bathing in a river near Kumta where he had repaired for the holidays. The deceased teacher was his school's specialist in science, a good sportsman, a ready speaker in public and a great hobbyist in the arts of music and photography. The loss of his genial personality is keenly felt by the large number of his friends as well as pupils. He was barely 40 years of age at the time of death.

BIBLE PROPAGANDISTS.

A couple of Americans, propagandists of the International Bible Students' Association, touched here in their tour. They gave a magic-lantern show illustrating their special version of the Bible story, which is a curious compromise between the Modernist (Evolutionist) and the Fundamentalist (Christian orthodox) positions. They were seen hawking their books and tracts in the town for some days before leaving.

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE & BRITISH INDIA UNION

LONDON, June 25

The Free Press learns only a few members of the Indian Central Committee are attending the British India Union's luncheon by paying 7 shillings for admittance.—Free Press Beam Service.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT

—:o:—

Pt. Kunzru's Advice to Princes

MR. KELKAR TALKS OF WAR!

POONA, June 26.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, M.L.A., addressed this evening a large gathering under presidentship of Mr. Kelkar, M.L.A., on the subject of the Butler Committee's report.

Pandit Kunzru pointedly traced the history of political advancement of British India and showed that the aspirations of Indian Princes to sever connections with the Government of India and its legislature were sure to meet with failure. Constitutionally Pandit Kunzru said the Crown cannot be deparated from Parliament and as such he suggested that Princes should place their faith in their own countrymen and not merely in the defence by the alien power. If they forgot this elementary truth and tried to perpetuate their power by interposing obstacles between British India and the realisation of self-government they were doomed to meet with failure in their attempts.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Pandit Kunzru hoped that conference of Indian leaders and representatives of Indian States would be held to solve this problem. As Lord Irwin had refused to receive a deputation of the subjects of the States public meeting passed the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Poona accords its support to the resolutions passed by the Indian States Peoples' Conference on 25th and 26th May at Bombay.

"That this meeting while extending its support to the claim of the the Indian Princes that the mutual obligations arising out of treaties and engagements between themselves and British Government entered into from time to time must be observed faithfully on both sides but at the same time strongly affirms its opinion that in the interests of both British India and Indian States the States ought immediately to enter upon a policy of fixing responsible self-government to their subjects and to regard themselves as part and parcel of India whole and indivisible and vitally connected with it in respect of peace, order and good Government and industrial and political regeneration."

Prof. S. M. Paranjpye and Mr. Wamanrao Patwardhan also spoke.

Mr. Kelkar said that Princes should not try to divide India and if they did war should be declared just like in America to maintain unity between subjects of Native States and people under Government of India.—Free Press.

JACOBABAD MURDER

—:o:—

HINDU LEADERS' GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AUTHORITIES

KARACHI, June 26.

Swami Govindanand President Sind Provincial Congress Committee who has returned from Jacobabad after interviewing the District Magistrate Upper Sind Frontier has issued a lengthy statement in which he asserts that the authorities are non-cooperating with Hindus and are not doing, in the opinion of the Hindu leaders, all that they could do to trace and bring to book the culprits responsible for the Jacobabad murders.—Free Press.

ACTIVITES OF B. S. P. C. A.

—:o:—

During the month of May last the Society employed in all 44 Agents, of these, 5 were on sick leave 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 34 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,209 individuals during the month. In 1,097 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 93 cases the accused were warned. In 19 cases the accused were discharged with a caution.

In 21 cases owners of horses and their animals viz. 95 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 5 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 3 loaders were convicted, of whom, 2 were fined Rs. 5/- in all and 1 was acquitted. In 17 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals.

In 21 cases owners of hores and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

332 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police. The two Agents appointed at Bandra successfully prosecuted 58 cases of cruelty, of whom, 57 were convicted and fined Rs. 150/- in all and 1 was acquitted.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES AND DAIS

—:o:—

BOMBAY WOMEN SUPPORT DRAFT BILL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road to consider the Draft Bill for the registration of nurses and dais. Lady Ramanbhai Nilkanth occupied the chair.

The President said that the Bill was a step in the right direction. They should do away with unqualified nurses.

Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhoy said they had taken steps to open Maternity Homes but they were not able to reduce the appalling maternal mortality, for in India 75 per cent. of the women were treated outside these institutions and only 25 per cent. took advantage of the Homes. The Draft Bill proposed to employ registration for nursing and midwifery, for nurses for midwives and for trained dais." The speaker urged the necessity for the registration also of untrained dais.

Mrs. Tudor Owen, said that it was important for village officials and Municipalities to explain to the dais how the Bill would affect them. She thought that six months' training in a Maternity Home would make them efficient.

SUPPORT TO DRAFT BILL.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

"That this meeting of the Women of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, whilst cordially supporting the Draft Bill for the Registration of Nurses and Dais, feels that in the interest of maternity and child welfare there is urgent need for registration of Nurses and Midwives, trained and untrained, practising in the Presidency of Bombay, and therefore urges that a supplementary register containing the names of untrained dais practsing at the time of the passing of the Act, and for two years afterwards, be added under Section 3 (2) B."

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand moved the following amendment which was carried as a second resolution:

"This meeting considers that along with Health Officer and Civil Surgeon there should be a Committee of well trained ladies and if possible, a lady doctor should be appointed to supervise the work of the Nurses and Dais as women feel shy to take help of male."

DEVASTATING FLOOD IN SYLHET

—:o:—

HINDU SAVA APEAL FOR HELP

The Karimganj Sub-Dicision (Dt. Sylhet) has been visited with an unprecedented flood bringing in its train a devastation terrible in nature and extent. Thousands of people have become homeless, some taking shelter in the Hills, some on raild-roads, many on rafts and many more on trees and house-tops where such havens of refuge could be available. It can be said without fear of contradiction that 75 per cent. of the population are absolutely foodless and about 20 per cent. are living on quarter ration of doubtful food-value. The suddenness of the approach of the flood has washed away a large number of houses, cattle and domestic belongings and almost destroyed the paddy-stock of the cultivators which has not only made the present distress very much acute but has also opened the gate to a dire famine of uncertain duration. The ertent of the loss of human lives has not yet been ascertained, but dead bodies floating down the streams are not uncommon sights. This Sava have already started relief operations with the slender means at their disposal, but this is not likely to touch even the fringe of the distress. This Sava, therefore, begs to appeal to the charitable public to kindly come to the rescue of the hapless people of this Sub-Division and to save their lives by sending contributions of rice or money as soon as possible.

Any contribution will be thankfully received by "The Aryya-Luxmi Lt." or yb Mr. Madon Mohan Aditya, Secretary Karrimganj Hindu Sava, Karimganj.

LAHORE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

SIND PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

KARACHI, June 26.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the following for the Lahore Congress Presidentship: Mahatma Gandhi, Premier MacDonald, Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Moonje, Swami Govindanand, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, Jawaharlal Nehru and Saklatvala.—Free Press.

Allahabad, June 26.—The Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board has left for Nainital to interview it is stated certain officials of United Provinces Government and also Governor in connection with recent water supply controversy and particularly Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's suggestion that the Board should be suspended.—Free Press.

U. P. COUNCIL AND CONGRESS BAN

—:o:—

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU WINS

BENARES, June 26.

An emergent meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee was held at Lucknow. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Committee presided. Pandit Motilal Nehru was also present.

The question of the walk out of the legislatures was raised by Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party in the United Provinces Council, who however was not present at the meeting being engaged on a tour of Kumaun Division. He sent a message asking the Provincial Committee to recommend to the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. to permit members of the legislative council belonging to the Congress party to be present in the council to move the Minor Girls Protection Bill, the Municipalities Amendment Bill and such other bills dealing with the question of national welfare. The Government he said had agreed to accept the Bills, but they would lapse if they were not moved.

After the message had been read a resolution on the subject on the lines indicated in Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's message was formally moved by a member.

MOTILALJI'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Motilal, opposing the resolution, drew attention to the Calcutta Congress resolutions and the "repressive move of the Government." He said that these were more important than the Bills, which could wait. Congressmen should concentrate on strengthening Congress organisations which was the urgent need of the time. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn.—A. P.

BELGIAN PLAYERS AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE AT THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

The nine artists of the Belgian Variety Company and a stirring master-piece of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are drawing large crowds at the Capitol this week. The Belgian Players straight from the Continent are making an extremely attractive display in their charming dances and songs. The Flapper and the Spanish dances are warmly appreciated. The song of "Seminola" and the Scotch Act, in which the entire Company join generally elicit thundering applause. Miss Bertha deserves commendation for her Spanish dance which is reminiscent of Spanish life, though Mr. Juliane does not come off with flying colours. On the whole a visit to the Capitol this week would be more than worth the cost. The picture "Altars of Desire" in which MacMurray is the flying star throws powerful light on Modern Society with its numerous matrimonial ups and downs. Steadfast love despite tempting circumstances triumphs at last though it is pitted against dissimulation and intrigue. The actors play their part heroically and this double attraction at the Capitol is one of the rarest opportunites for a diversion seeking public.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 22nd June 1929 280,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. Total Remittances from 1st April to 22nd June 1929 1,500,000.

Total 1,780,000

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

—:o:—

Bawdwin Mine:—The General Manager reports the following development:—The Shan Lode No. 9 Level has been crosscut East at 379 North with following results:—

From 35 ft. to 37-1/2 ft. Width 31 inches Silver per ton 20.6 ozs. Lead 51.0 p.c. Zinc 9.8 p.c. Copper 0.2 p.c.

From 64 ft. to 84 ft. Width 240 inches Silver per ton 40.7 ozs. Lead 51.4 p.c Zinc 10.8 p.c. Copper 0.1 p.c.

HOME HYGIENE STUDENTS

—:o:—

The following ladies presented for an examination by the Committee of the Natibhai Baby and Health Week of Bombay were declared successful by the St. John Ambulance Association:—

Miss Krishnabai Patil, Kesharbai Rath, Pacubai Navalker, Hirabai Talawdeker, Rakhmabai Rath, Mozelbai Apteker, Hirabai Mankame, Mrs. Sundrabai Chury, Miss Manakbai Navalker, Mrs. Yamunabai Kadam, Miss Premabai Rane, Indubai Chawdhari, Bhamibai Jawle, Gangubai Keni, Shantabai Bahadker, Champabai Pathare, Mrs. Shantabai Raje, Miss Sughilabai Talim, Elizabeth Ezikel, Manakbai Chawdhari, Manakbai Thakur, Watsalabai Nadkerni, Prabhavatibai Garude, Manjulabai Joshi, Mrs. Mathurabai Chawalker, Miss Simabai Mozes, Hirabai Sonawdeker, Prabhawatibai Dhotre.

Training Classes:—The Baby and Health Week Classes for Health Volunteers and other examinations will be held every Saturday at the Improvement Trust Plot No. 772, Parsi Colony, Dadar, by Dr. S. W. Patil. Admission is free to all ladies, and the lectures will be in Marathi.

THE NEW LOAN

—:o:—

APPLICATIONS FOR RS. 33 CRORES, 86 LAKHS UPTO TUESDAY RECEIVED

The total amount of applications for the Loan received up to the 25th June was Rs. 33,86,00,000. The details are shown below:—

5 PER CENT. LOAN 1939-44.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Cash and Treasury Bills	8,60
1930 Bonds	8,85
1931 Bonds	3,87
1932 Bonds	4,82
Total	26,14

5 PER CENT. BONDS 1935.

Cash and Treasury Bills	4,02
1930 Bonds	3,70
Total	7,72
Grand total	33,86

—:o:—

NO ORDERS FOR FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

SINDH MERCHANTS RESOLVE

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 25.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who has been touring in Sind with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram visited Shikarpur on the 23rd. At a meeting of cloth merchants held this morning, in response to the appeal of Seth Jamnalal and Mr. Jairamdas, the merchants decided not to place any new orders for foreign cloth for the next six months. In the evening Seth Jamnalal and Mr. Jairamdas were met by the members of the local Hindu Panchayet who all become members of the Congress Committee at their request. Later in the evening, a huge public meeting was held where Seth Jamnalal and Mr. Jairamdas made speeches. In the meeting itself, several people joined the Congress Committee.

The party after visiting Larkhana has proceeded to Sukkur.—Free Press.

HOW ENVOYS GET LIQUOR SUPPLY

—:o:—

WET CARGOES TO BE LANDED AT BALTIMORE

The port of Baltimore is one place in the United States where liquor can be unloaded unmolested. To this port is consigned the supply which the foreign legations and embassies are permitted to import for their private use. Stevedores unload the cases, then representatives of the embassies and legations present papers issued by the United States Government and ride away with the trucks to Washington, D.C., in the manner prescribed by the State Department.

In a recent shipment landed at Baltimore were consignments for envoys of eight foreign nations.

Though the prohibition law does not allow the importation of liquor by foreign envoys, the immunity granted them under international law is sufficient to permit importations. The State Department requires an attache of the legation to which the liquor is bound to accompany the truck which carries his shipment from Baltimore to the national capital. Under these circumstances there can be no interference by dry agents or policemen.

deration as to whether the law of sedition requires amendment.

GIVING HALO OF MARTYRDOM.

There remain the two great and overriding considerations of expediency and impartiality. As to the second, a plausible plea can be advanced to the effect that prejudice has been exhibited. As to the first the facts may be recapitulated. "There was nothing in the state of the country to justify the Government in putting into motion the machinery of state prosecution: there was no disorder and moreover, at the Liverpool meeting of the Labour Party, by votes cast mainly by workers themselves, organised in their Trade Unions, the members of the Communist Party had been outlawed from the official Labour Party". Further, and this was specially due to the question put to some of the defendants as to whether they would abandon Communism or go to prison, a false atmosphere of martyrdom has been created which cannot fail to enlarge the ranks of those in direct or indirect sympathy with the Communist movement.

The fruit of this we may see later. The end of the six months imprisonment of these men synchronised with the termination of the coal subsidy. It is possible though all earnestly trust it may not be so, that at that moment public opinion may be greatly inflamed and a clash be imminent between large sections of organised workers and their employers. At this crisis the six Communists who went to prison rather than disavow their opinions will be liberated. One can well imagine what sort of reception they will have in the circumstances of the time, and how far the cause of good will and co-operative understanding between classes will be set back.

WOES OF JUBBULPORE

—:o:—

Famine-Stricken People Cry for Succour

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Rup Narayan Srivastava, President of the Landlords and Tenants' Association Jubbulpore.

Has issued the following appeal to the public:—

The public of this porvince and outside is well aware of the acute famine conditions prevailing in Jubbulpore District. The efforts of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association were hitherto directed for the most part in pressing upon the Government the necessity of adopting measures of relief on a wide and liberal scale to effectively combat the famine conditions. Thanks are due to the Government for whatever relief they have so far been able to provide to the distressed.

POOR RESPONSE.

The Landlords' and Tenants' Association while it has been pressing the Government for relief, has not been unmindful of enlisting non-official help and support to the cause. It had on 9th February, soon after the frost, appointed a Relief Committee with Hon. Seth Govinddas as Chairman, Pandit Dwarkaprashad Misra M.L.A. and Beohar Rajendra Sinha as Secretaries. An appeal for funds was issued over the signatures of Hon. Seth Govinddass, Messrs Beohar Raghubirsingh. R.B. P.C. Bose M.L.C., M. K. Golwalkar M.L.C., Seth Pamnadass M.L.A., Shyam Sunder Bhargava M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Syed Zakir Ali, Pandit Dwarkaprashad Misra M.L.A., and Beohar Rajendra Sinha M.L.C. It is a sad irony of fate for this unfortunate district that hardly any response was made to this appeal. Possibly this may have been due to the appeal having been much behind the time for issuing it or its not having had force enough to enlist the support of the generous-minded and more fortunately placed people of the province and outside.

RELIEF MEASURES.

However it may have been, the Secretary of the Relief Committee writes to the Secretary of the Association in the course of a letter as follows:—(2) It was decided to open centres all over the district for the distribution of Charkhas and Cotton and collection of yarn on payment of weekly wages to the spinners.

(3) This will be done through co-operative Central Banks and also through independent centres by the Relief Committee.

(4) Workers for these centre are being trained under Mr. Premraj a Khadi expert from Sabarmati Ashram.

(5) Two thousand charkhas have been ordered to be prepared which will be supplied to different centres at the rate of Rs. 1/- per charkha.

(6) Bales of cotton have also been received which are being carded and made into slivers for the supply of relief centres.

(7) As regards the funds they will be supplied by the local Durgawati Ashram which has collected Rupees 10,000/. Famine Relief Committee has received only Rs. 2/- as subscription."

SAVE THE FAMINE STRICKEN.

It should certainly sound strange that the Famine Relief Committee by now have received Rs. 2/- only and should for carrying out its work be supplied with funds by the local Durgawati Ashram which has collected Rs. 10,000/-. I pray to be excused when I say that for a province like C. P. not to have responded adequately to the call of the distressed in Jubbulpore is derogatory of every one living in this province and conscious of the sufferings of the famine-striken population.

Now that with the approach of the rainy season it is dreaded that the famine conditions will be much more augmented than ever before, as already stated, I beg to renew the appeal already made to all generous and liberal minded in this province and outside through the columns of the "Hitavada" to extend their helping hand to the famine-stricken in this district.

The intending contributors are requested to send their contributions to the Secretary of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association, Seth Jamnadass M.L.A.'s residence Jubbulpore.

BARON PASSFIELD

LONDON, June 25.

It is notified in the Gazette that the King has conferred a Barony on Mr. Sidney Webb who will be known by name of Baron Passfield.—Reuter.

Calcutta, June 25.—Mr. P. Chaudhri, Calcutta Barrister, has presented Hindu University with valuable collection of French books worth Rs. 20,000.—Free Press.

A Cultured Monarch's Impressions

His Majesty King Amanullah

in a letter dated the 22nd June 1929, writes thus to Messrs. **GODREJ** in his own language together with an English Translation over his august signature.

"I have used your famous Safes and Soap. I have found both very admirable and I rejoice that they are entirely Indian products."

(Sd.) AMANULLAH.

YOUTH IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

A SOCIALIST M.P. FOR THE DUKERIES

(By Air Mail).

A young man of twenty-eight, in a light grey flannel suit, sits writing in a room level with the tree tops. It is a peaceful room—the room of an artist—in an old house in Hamstead. The walls are covered half-way with books in white shelves, and the other half by Rowlandson aquatints in the right frames. The young man is Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Prime Minister's son, Socialist M.P. for Bassetlaw (Notts), which is in the sacred Dukeries!

"What do you hope to do in Parliament?"

"I don't even know whether I shall stay in politics. I am, of course, deeply interested; but to be quite frank, I have to find out whether I can stand the routine work of Parliament."

"And if not?"

"Well my interests—" Here the young man looked round at his white bookshelves. "I would like to write. Fiction! I have written a romantic novel which has, quite rightly I think, been turned down by two publishers. There is a great novel to be written about the Labour movement, you know; a really great novel!"

* * * *

Malcolm MacDonald is in no outward way like his father. The Prime Minister speaks with the rich voice of Scotland; his son with the soft voice of Oxord. He is smaller and sturdier in build. He has a quick, trained mind and a gift of exact and humorous expression. He is a student of human nature. His eyes miss nothing. There is a disciplined determination about him which suggests that he will have his own way and make his own way.

"Yes; I suppose it is rather amazing to have won a bit of feudal England with a Socialist majority of 7,000. My constituency is agricultural, and right in the Dukeries. I fought it last time—or rather Isabel prepared the way for me much better than I could have done it. I was in America during the last election".

* * * *

"Are you moving to 10, Downing Street?"

He looked sadly round at his books and his aquatints.

"Yes, unfortunately! None of us wants to leave this house. I shall detest it! I shall carry off a few aquatints, and a few things I can't be without, but I shall leave this room exactly as it is so that I can creep back when I have time. I don't suppose I shall have much time!"

He spoke of politics and politicians in a clear, precise, analytical manner. He discussed Socialism, Liberalism and Conservatism. He mentioned the appeal of Labour to the idealism of youth. I felt that here was a sound deep thinking young man with no nonsense about him.

* * * *

"You know, of course, that the Socialist Party has great hopes for you."

He smiled.

"My name is, of course, MacDonald!"

He described his trip round the world with the Oxford University Debating Team.

"I was one of the luckiest fellows in the world that year", he said.

On the door of his study hangs a large-scale map of his constituency. He placed a finger on it.

"I learned more there," he said, "than I learned at Oxford."

He laughed and returned to his writing.

EX-DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

—:o:—

RECEPTION AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

The members of the Travancore Association accorded a warm welcome to Mr. Watts, the ex-Dewan of Travancore, when he arrived in Bombay by the Madras Mail on Wednesday morning. On arrival at Victoria Terminus Mr. Watts was profusely garlanded and Mr. Pothan Joseph, President of the Association, introduced Messrs. S. Abraham and C. K. Subramaniam who are honorary members of the Association, to the ex-Dewan. Prominent among those present were Mr. G. Nana, Dr. Pillay and others besides those mentioned above. After cordial hand-shakes with those present Mr. Watts motored to the Taj Mahal Hotel where he proposes to stay till his departure to England on Saturday by the mail-boat.

It is understood that the Travancoreans are arranging an "At Home" this (Thursday) evening.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended the 22nd instant the total mortality 414 was 38 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 16.6. These figures compare favourably wih those for the 25th week of 1928 when the mortality was 443 and death-rate 17.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 514 and death-rate 20.9.

Out of the total deaths 109 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 36 attacks (including 1 imported) and 27 deaths as against 42 attacks and 27 deaths in the previous week. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 358 as against 374 for the 25th week of 1928 and 329 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

MORE THAN 200 WATCHES TO CHOOSE FROM

No other firm

Stocks such a wide variety of splendid watches. All our standard models are illustrated and described in our 80-page Catalogue sent FREE to any address upon request. The prospective purchaser of a watch, wrist or pocket, will find this Catalogue a great help in making an appropriate selection. All WEST END watches are guaranteed time-keepers and there are models at prices to suit all pockets.

The "COMPETITION" Keyless Lever Watch. Nickel Silver Rs. 26. Sterling Silver Rs. 35.

W. 58

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M. & S.

Hydrocele Specialist

(Who Cures Hydrocele without Operation at one sitting in 15 minutes.)

IN

BOMBAY, 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th July.

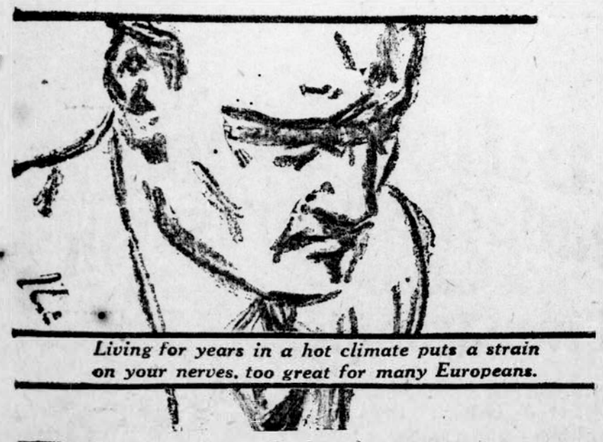
Consultation Fee Rs. 5.

Address:—SARDAR GRIHA, Crawford Market.

Time:—8-30 to 10-30 A. M. & 3-30 to 5 P. M.

Permanent Address:—Vadi Falia, SURAT, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

"All in"?



Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

Start taking Sanatogen. Every particle of this strengthening food—containing albumin and phosphorus—creates energy and vitality. A few teaspoonfuls after each meal, will nearly double the amount of energy-giving elements absorbed into your system.

When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new reserve of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

POINTS FOR PRINCES

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(Continued from page 6).

heart is ever open to the broad impulses of humanity. And when the democracy of British India joins hands with the democracy of the States, no Prince and no Paramount Power can long hope to remain unmoved. It would be wisdom for the Princes, therefore, to take heed now and turn the possible adversary into a positive friend by cheerfully contending popular demands.

DEMOCRACY V. DESPOTISM.

The Princes, being fair-minded, must appreciate that the nationalists of British India and workers for reform among their own subjects are both actuated not by any personal malice or enmity towards the Princes and that their demands are, on the other hand, conceived with sole reference to the known needs of the country.

Our own experiences as well as the experiences of other countries show that the way to the nation's strength and well-being lies through institutions of representative and responsible government and that autocracy or bureaucracy, even though the most benevolent, cannot suffice to cope successfully with the complex problems of modern life and to bring out the best that there is in the citizens to develop for the common good. It should be plain as day, even to the Princes, that the weight of the entire world's enlightened opinion is on the side of democratic reform. The antithesis in politics is between democracy and despotism, not necessarily between democracy and monarchy. England furnishes the supreme example of a constitution of which both democracy and monarchy are equally vital elements.

The above considerations being accepted, as in reason they cannot but be, it is surely a grievous misdirection of effort for us to concern ourselves any further with the Butler Report. The claims which it advances on behalf of the Paramount Power are chiefly of three kinds; and they are such as may be disposed of at sight. Where the claims made are in the interests of the people of the States, they are sure to be supported on all sides and cannot usefully be opposed by the Princes. Where the claims made are for the common good of India as a whole, necessary adjustments will have to be sought with the people of British India who are acquiring more and more control over their Government. And where the claims made are in the interests of imperialistic aggression and exploitation, they can be effectually resisted only with the co-operation of the people of British India. The rest of the Report deals with comparatively trivial and ephemeral questions which need not cause much bother. Thus, it would be a proper economy of both time and temper to put aside the Butler Report.

FETISH OF TREATIES.

No less futile will it be to go on harping on the claims set up for the Princes by their Counsel. They may all be thoroughly just and valid claims, unanswerably supported by law and precedent. But when the rights of the past are at variance with the requirements of the future, common sense would surely let the latter supersede the former; for, we all live for the future. The Treaties and understandings with the Princes were all made at a time when the star presaging the birth of an Indian Nation, Undivided and Free, had not yet made its appearance on the horizon. Now, when that event has become a fact of history, and a new party had thus appeared on the scene, the old documents must necessarily be set aside as obsolete, at least in great part. A new scheme of relations has now got to be devised; and no one can now be expected to make a fetish of the Treaties, to the exclusion of all other considerations. Very strict limits have to be placed on the applicability of the Treaties and Sanads to the conditions of to-day.

ESSENTIAL REFORMS.

What then may the Princes do? Discarding both the Butler Report and the Leslie Scott Opinion, what should they do to secure justice for themselves and their States? Their one clear duty is to bring a sympathetic mind to the popular demands and understand the national point of view.

The proposals made in the schemes of reform so far put forward are briefly the following with reference to the States:—

(1) The States will continue to live as distinct entities; and their integrity will not be violated.

(2) The continuity of the Thrones will also be guaranteed, together with the personal and dynastic privileges of the Ruling Princes.

(3) Every State will be under a constitutional form of government in which a body of ministers will be responsible to a popular legislature for all executive acts.

(4) Every State will have complete freedom and autonomy in all matters excepting those which are expressly assigned to an All-India Government.

(5) Defence, foreign relations and other matters (to be specified by law) essential to the good government and prosperity of India as a whole will be the subjects assigned to the All-India Federal Government.

(6) In the composition of this All-India Government, the States will have adequate representation.

(7) The form, the powers and the status of the All-India Government will be similar to those of the Governments of the self-governing Dominions within the British Empire.

The first two of the above seven points are in obvious conformity with the Treaties and are of course satisfactory to the Princes.

The third point, namely, that about constitutional or responsible government, cannot possibly be resisted. The example and influence of British India cannot be lost for ever upon the adjoining regions: and there is this significant declaration of the Butler Committee (para. 50):—

"If attempts to substitute another form of government in a State were due to a widespread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power . . . . . would be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince."

That being so, it is wisdom for the Princes to make a glad gift to-day of that which, otherwise, is sure to be forced out of their hands to-morrow.

FEDERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The next three points,—(4), (5) and (6),—relate to federal arrangements. The transference of power called for in them exists in actual practice already. Sir Leslie Scott and his colleagues have explicitly stated (para 6-b) that "foreign relations and external and internal security" are matters handed over to the Paramount Power; and to these the Butler Committee has added matters pertaining to the good of India as a whole (para 55). What the nationalist publicists propose is that these matters, already given over by the Princes, should be re-transferred from Westminster to Delhi, to be managed by Indian hands, among such Indians being the subjects of the States as well. Thenceforward, the externalised sovereign-powers of the States will not be liable to arbitrary and capricious use as they now are, but will be used only in constitutional ways, and by agencies accessible to scrutiny and correction. The federal proposals thus take away nothing from the Princes, but restore something of what has now been lost to their States.

The last point (7) places it beyond all possibility of doubt that continuance of the British connection is accepted, and that the relations of the Princes with His Majesty the King-Emperor will be free to continue unaffected by the new arrangements.

How the legislature and the executive of the federal government should be composed, how their powers and functions should be divided and how the system of responsible government has to be adapted to suit the special circumstances of the States are all points of detail; and they will present no insurmountable difficulties when the above fundamental principles have become accepted.

Let us first make up our minds not to be frightened by the Anglo-Indian publicists and bureaucrat's cry of difficulty and danger in our attempts to devise a constitution. The details of a constitution are no doubt highly important. They deserve all the careful study and patient thought we are capable of. But they need not put us in such awe and fear as would make us feel helpless and go to the Englishman as the only safe refuge. Let us acquire the courage to face our problems by ourselves. When we come to an agreement about the fundamentals, a conference of representatives of the several groups concerned, having the help of a committee of specialists, may be trusted to settle all details.

THE CLAMANT NEED.

The most clamant need of the moment is that our Princes should be brought to realise the grave impolicy of their antagonising their own subjects and the public of British India. They have none at present whom they could call their friends outside the ranks of reactionaries who see a chance for imperialism in cleavages between the Princes and the people, as between Hindus and Muslims. If the Princes will lend no ear to these misleading voices, and if they will identify themselves with their nation, an endearing name is sure to be theirs as winners of their country's freedom. From parochial potentateship, let our Princes rise to the height of All-India patriotism; and from self-regarding contention to nation-building statesmanship. Let them think in terms of generations and not in terms of single years. They will then see the vision of the India of the future. They will then cease to deserve the reproach of being an obstacle to India's progress and happiness. And far from that, they will then prove the most decisive force on India's side for her integrity and freedom and honour. Is that not glory worth their sacrificing all to win?

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

pendencies'—perverse-minded Little Englanders!

BOLSHEVISM AGAIN!

In spite of all my reproofs, the "Times of India" is recklessly heading to Bolshevism. Evidently under pressure from Moscow, it is turning elsewhere to seek for the causes of the industrial 'impasse' in Bombay. It says:

"But whatever happens, the vital lesson of the recent mill troubles in Bombay must be faced. Bombay has been too busily engaged making money out of the industry in the past to worry much about the fate of its huge illiterate mill-hand population. The city has been apathetic; the mill-owners have been frankly negligent. The community has a duty to the millhands which it has hitherto ignored; the fruits of that policy are now visible. Until some definite counter attraction in the way of more direct human contact, of uplift and of recreation facilities is provided for the millhands, they will always be liable to fall victims to the propaganda of extremists."

Mark that it thinks some good may come out of an appeal to the community to do a duty ignored before, but it does not think any good will come of appealing to the Government which presumably also owes a duty to the mill-workers! This is rank Bolshevism.

WHAT ABOUT THE SURYAVANSHIES?

"In any town in the Middle West a joke at the expense of an Englishman is always appreciated. In the provincial cities of Britain an Englishman will announce that he once met an American whom he liked, and then expect his audience to look surprised. Is it that the English must have some race to hate?—'The Times of India'."

If such a question can be asked of the English, what about the race begotten by the God Surya out of the English—the Suryavanshi race of bureaucrats?

Toothache

As everyone knows, is a most excruciating form of pain. Once it was considered necessary to extract the tooth under all circumstances, but today,

CAFIASPIRIN

will relieve the pain immediately, and you will be free to go to the dentist for satisfactory treatment.

To insure protection from imitations, see that every tablet, tube or "Envelope" bears the stamp of the Bayer Cross.

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THE MOST POWERFUL TONIC FOR YOUR HAIR.

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ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., Bombay, 2. Messrs. PUNDIT SHAH & Co., AHMEDABAD.

Messrs. KONKER BROS., POONA.

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On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.

Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.
Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.
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Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

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THE LABOUR VICTORY

British Press Comments

By Air Mail
LONDON, June 7.

Immediately after the declaration of the poll, the following comments appeared in the British Press. It is a divided counsel of opinion, some urging Mr. Baldwin to stick to his office and the rest advising him to offer resignation forthwith:

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Mr. Macdonald has already said that, so far as he is concerned, there will not be another General Election for two years. If there is not to be another election within that time it is perfectly certain that there must be a close understanding of some kind between two of the three parties. Although one cannot absolutely exclude other possibilities the natural assumption is that, as in 1923, those two parties will be the Labour and Liberal parties. They have, according to published programmes, far more in common than any other two parties, and could, if they had a mind to, easily maintain a Government in power for more than two years.

That is what ought to happen. It ought to be possible to give the country at least four years of good progressive government. But the Liberals believe that the present electoral system is a gamble without even the scientific precision of the "tote." It is a gamble with the dice permanently loaded against themselves. And, as Liberals are convinced that Liberalism is an essential ingredient of a healthy political life, they think it legitimate to say that their support can only be given to a government which will undertake to reform an electoral system which is indefensible in itself and threatens the extinction of the Liberal party. The Liberal Party cannot march with Mr. Macdonald for four or even two years if they know that his real mind is that at the end of the journey the guillotine shall stand waiting.

"TIMES."

The Prime Minister may well feel that, if he were to retain his office even for a matter of threeweeks, his action would be misunderstood, and deliberately misrepresented, among millions of the common people who are necessarily ignorant of the complecities of Government and expect certain plain consequences to follow from a verdict at the polls. He may feel also that delay, for whatever sound reason, affords oportunities for intrigue and for further complications. No one will blame him whatever he does, for the argument is very closely balanced; but it would be entirely characteristic if he should decide on reflection to throw in his hand.

"MORNING POST."

The idea that a Government, after suffering such a defeat, could continue to live like a fly from which the wings had been plucked, is not likely to appeal to his self respect or that of his supporters. It is useless to "linger out a purposed overthrow," and, as we have already suggested, there is only one consideration which could prompt Mr. Baldwin to remain in office a day longer than the power to maintain it lasts, and that in his consideration for the sick bed of his King.

"DAILY HERALD."

Writing immediately after the fact was established that Labour would be the strongest party in the new House of Commons, we declared our view that it was Mr. Baldwin's duty to resign. That view is, we believe, predominant in the country at the present moment.

Some Tory wirepullers may hold that Mr. Baldwin should face the new House, and in the meantime play for some agreement with Mr. Lloyd George. Some Liberals may fondly imagine that they will be helped by a Baldwin decision to hold on, in that it will enable their party leaders to indulge in secret intrigues and parleys. We are certain that both are making a profound mistake, and both are misreading the meaning of the election.

• • • •

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Both constitutional usage and the expediency of the present case require that the Government should meet the new House of Commons and abide the issue of that hard thinking and earnest consultation which will occupy the Opposition parties during the next three weeks. It should meet the House as a reconstructed Administration, strengthened to full efficiency for the conduct of the nation's affairs so long as they remain in its hands, and equipped with such a programme of progressive and non controversial legislation as represents the common measure of the proposals submitted by all three parties to the electorate. The responsibility of ending the life of the Conservative Government, and of ushering in a situation of which another election at an early date is the well-nigh inevitable outcome, ought to be borne, if it is to be incurred at all, by that Government's opponents.

"DAILY MAIL."

The wiser course for men with business minds in the two anti-Socialist parties would be to get together, to compose minor differences and to carry on the King's Government instead of allowing a constitutional deadlock to take place. It is a thousand pities that this policy was not adopted in the anti-Socialist rank before the election; but even now, though it will be far more difficult it is not too late.

"DAILY EXPRESS."

If the Conservative Party .... take stock of the new conditions and adapts itself to them, it will assuredly in due course recover all and more than all, it has lost.

But to do this two essentials must be observed. First, the Conservatives should desist from their organised and determined efforts to crush the Liberals .... and endeavour to attract once more to themselves that balance of moderate opinion which gave them in 1924 the majority they have now squandered.

The second necessary step ..... is that the Government should at once wind up its departmental business and resign office, leaving it for Mr. Baldwin to advise the Sovereign to send for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. There are various amateurish arguments against this course. One and all are overshadowed by the plain fact that public opinion regards the Socialists as the victors and the Conservaties as the losers. To pay the penalty of defeat as promptly and cheerfully as possible is the only course that will enable the Conservatives to get again in touch both with realities and with popular sentiment.

Free from office, the entire party (not the leaders or the agents alone, but every unit in all the ranks) must then devote itself to its chief duty—that of overhauling its methods to the end that there may never be another May 30 in its history.

"YORKSHIRE POST."

The one certainty is that neither of the two Major parties is able to carry out in the new Parliament the programme upon which the appeal was made to the electorate and upon which they have taken their respective stands. In these circumstance the country will be justified in awaiting a period of non-contentious work in Parliament and by the Government, whatever it may be.

.....

A political armistice, at any rate for some months, would be no bad counterpart to the continued efforts of the two partners in industry to substitute co-operation for conflict, and the party leaders will, we think, best serve their country at this juncture by offering in the political spehere an example of that sweet reasonableness which in industry is the key to progress.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The politicians have come difficult decisions ahead. Why hurry them? Four weeks from to-morrow must elapse before the debate on the Address, which would provide the earliest opportunity in the new Parliament for a vote of non-confidence. We see at present no motive that might lead Mr. Baldwin to resign earlier. Unless he discovers one, the whole month will be available for the Conservative, Liberal and Labour leaders to consider what each shall do.

"SUNDAY OBSERVER."

Whatever confusion the election may have introduced into our domestic politics, it will tend to clear the Parliament is broader-based than new Parliament is broader-based than the old, more adequately representative of every section of a national opinion. Moreover, since it is not dominated by any one party, it will be thrown back upon itself and called upon to demonstrate its essential quality. We prophecy with confiedence that the first debate on international affairs will reveal unanimity on two great issues. Reflecting the temper of the nation which elected it, the new Parliament will show itself zealous to promote a good understanding between France and Germany, and determined to reach a complete agreement with the United States. It will also desire to resume contact with Russia, though here a shocked voice or two will doubtless be raised ..... We believe, too, that common sense on both sides can find a way out of the Russian deadlock. On the one hand the whole world suffers if Russia is excluded from her place among the comity of people. On the other hand the long subterranean agitation against the principles on which Western society rests has definitely failed. The Labour Party's repudiation of Communism has been overwhelmingly endorced by the electorate. Heads will be shaken, in Moscow as well as in London, over the risks involved in dealings with the social enemy. Is it only in war, then, that risks must be faced? Of course, peace has its risks. They make it worth thought, and work, and passionate resolve.

"EVENING NEWS."

Obviously there is among the rank and file of the electorate a new turn of thought which is in favour of experiment in politics, and it cannot be doubted that the twist towards Socialism originates largely from the masses of young and inexperienced women to whom the Conservative Government rashly gave the vote. One consolation is that, counting heads, there are millions more votes against Socialism than for it. This is not the moment for elaborate surmise on what may happen in the next few months. But even if the Socialists do ultimately form a Government, by consent of the combined opposing parties, the anti-Socialists in the House will find it their duty to the anti-Socialist majority in the country to watch the step of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his friends with daily vigilance.

"SUNDAY WORKER."

The Labour Party is now the strongest in Parliament, but it has not the absolute supremacy which would have given the "stable government" for which Mr. Macdonald prayed. The parties in Parliament will now enter on a process of manoeuvring which will force them all to make mutual concessions, if not to enter into open coalitions. The Labour Party will be at great pains to show that it is not going in for any "extremist" measures which the other parties would be forced to oppose. A Government of national unity will be the ideal to which all, Tory, Liberal, and Labour, will render homage. ..... But let us look beyond Westminster and consider the position of the people whose votes created this Parliament. The growth of the Labour Party's strength is a reflection of the growth of a militant movement in the working class. The whole working class is filled with a fierce loathing of Baldwin, and his Government. Meanwhile, our idea of an immediate militant policy is not to shout "traitor" at Macdonald. Here is a Labour Party with power to do something for our class. We shall begin at once to demand that some things be done. These things are promised in "Labour and the Nation" but, as we have steadily emphasised, no leader of the Labour party has pledged himself that they shall be done in this Parliament. Nevertheless, they are among the things which the workers sent their Labour members to do. Let us begin at once, in our trade unions, Labour Parties and trade councils, to demand that they shall be among the first acts of a Labour Government.

Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

2 Years Agony Ended

Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

Mrs. M. Tate, of 8, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

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For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

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For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money. Re. 2-4.

Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

MONSOON VIGOROUS ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG WESTERN HIMALAYAS

POONA, June 26.

The monsoon has been vigorous on the West Coast and is active in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. The Bay current is strong in Lower Burma and Bengal and has extended in Assam.

Duststorms have been numerous in North-west India and widespread rain has fallen along and near Western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal east and north; Punjab; Konkan north; Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Kashmir west; United Provinces, Central Provinces south, Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and North West Frontier Province.

The Chief Amounts of Rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Akyab four; Victoria, Point three; Gwa two; Tavoy and Toungoo one; Cox's Bazaar five; Chittagong, Bogra three; Burdwan, Cherrapunji two; Darjeeling one and half; Calcutta, Dinajpur one; Balasal, Purnea; Dibrugarh, Silchar and Sambalpur half; Jessore a quarter; Raipur one and half; Jubbulpore one; Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun, Mukteswar; Pendra, and Kanker half; Mussoorie quarter; Lahore, Sialkot, Lyalpur; Dharamsur; Cherat and Sonamarg; half; Ambla; Simla and Srinagar quarter; Mangalore five; Ratnagiri; Marmagao three; Mercara two, Bombay, Cochin, one and half; Trivandrum one; Nizamabad half; Parbani, Chitaldroog, Coimbatore quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal and east and north Punjab and extend in Bihar; Chota Nagpur, and United Provinces.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Tuesday, 25th June, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	87	0.6	22.5
Calcutta	88	...	4.8
Patna	83	1.1	5.1
Allahabad	90	T	1.6
Cawnpore	85	...	5.4
Lucknow	84	0.4	6.7
Bareilly	96	...	4.0
Delhi	106	...	0.3
Peshawar	111	...	0.4
Hyderabad	103	...	0
Karachi	91	...	0
Jodhpur	107	...	0.7
Jaipur	104	...	2.3
Ajmer	100	...	1.4
Bhuj	97	...	0
Rajkot	100	...	3.9
Surat	88	T	10.0
Ahmedabad	100	...	3.5
Indore	86	...	3.7
Akola	94	...	6.5
Amraoti	97	...	3.0
Jubbulpore	95	...	2.1
Nagpur	95	...	6.5
Bombay	86	0.5	23.7
Ratnagiri	81	1.6	30.8
Malegaon	93	...	4.5
Ahmednagar	90	...	5.5
Poona	88	0.3	5.5
Sholapur	88	1.9	4.8
Bijapur	91	0.7	3.2
Belgaum	79	0.1	7.1
Aurangabad	92	...	5.8
Raichur	95	2.0	6.1
Hyderabad	96	...	0.7
Bangalore	88	...	0.9
Madura	100	...	1.3
Madras	102	...	1.4
Shillong	77	0.3	22.1
Cherrapunji	72	1.1	88.8
Simla	76	...	3.5
Mount Abu	82	...	3.4
Colombo	85	0.6	8.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 26.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast and is active in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Duststorms have been numerous in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the east United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, the southwest Punjab and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast along the west coast, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujerat, lower Sind; south Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Konkan, Hyderabad and the central Punjab, and drier in Baluchistan. Temperatures were below normal in the north Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 deg at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase in the east and north Punjab, and an extension in the United Provinces and into Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:—

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.05"
Ambala	0.28"
Lahore	0.38"
Rawalpindi	0.12"
Akola	0.06"
Jubblpore	1.10"
Raipur	1.56"
Chanda	0.08"
Ratnagiri	3.18"
Marmagao	2.90"
Ahmednagar	0.06"
Sholapur	0.02"
Bijapur	0.08"
Belgaum	0.06"
Aurangabad	0.12"
Nizamabad	0.48"
Hyderabad	0.04"
Bangalore	0.02"
Mangalore	4.70"
Calicut	0.27"
Cochin	1.65"
Trinvandrum	0.91"
Coimbatore	0.23"
Bellary	0.01"
Masulipatam	0.05"
Colombo	0.36"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

June 26.

Rainfall at—

	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	1·56"	3·85"	3·95"
Total Since 1st June	25·31	31·46	25·04
Total for the cor. period '28	23·41	26·25	21·48
Total for the cor. period '27	27·79	29·01	24·09

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26/6/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.579 inches (.112 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (2.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.3 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 242 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.56 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 25.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 26.00 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(Compiled by Messrs. Patel Bros. in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 21st June 1929.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	93	15 386	14,096
Receipts at U. S. Ports	20	9,312	8,358
Export from America.			
To Great Britain	7	1,826	1,389
To Continent	48	4,343	4,765
To Japan Canada, etc.	21	1,736	1,229
Total	76	7,905	7,384
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	285	15,176	14,42.
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	69	2,701	2,757
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		877	935
Stocks at American Interior Towns		325	463
Stocks in Great Britain			
and Continent		1,264	1,674
Total		2,466	3,067
Last week		2,658	3,253
Difference on week		—192	—186
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		951	814
Exports of American Cotton to India.	Nil	5400 bales	68800 bales.

RAW COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

DEALING WITH STATE OF MIND

Price level to deter Bearish Operations.

Following is the Weekly Cotton Market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. dated Bombay 24th inst.:—

Americans:—Since the date of our last Report, 19th instant, there has been more movement in the market, the net change over the week having been from 48 to 28 points lower.

The chief feature of the week has been the liquidation in the July position caused by fears of heavy tenders. We think the decline has been accentuated by the fact that ideal weather has coincided with this liquidations. At the present moment, there does not appear to be anything, except the possibility of weevil damage, in favour of cotton, and therefore it appears to us that the continuance of favourable weather how prevailing will cause some further decline. At the same time, the price level is likely to deter any aggressive bearish operations.

Apart from the question of crop prospects, we are of opinion that there are underlying conditions which are accountable for the lack of any bullish enthusiasm, even when crop conditions were reported adversely upon, particularly during the past month, and we think the chief of these conditions is the likely effect upon business and foreign trade, of the higher money rates and the generally unsatisfactory state of the world's Textile Industry with respect to profits. In regard to this, we cannot do better than quote from "Commerce and Finance" of May the 29th. Messrs. Harris and Vose sum the position up as under:—

"As the weather during May has left to be desired, we cannot but wonder what the price of cotton to-day would be if conditions had been really favourable. If crop progress had been less checkered, would trade buying have checked the decline at 18 Cents for the new crops, or 17-1/2, or at what level?

"This is not merely an academic inquiry, for it is a question which every-one will have to answer if the weather turns better during June, as it so likely to do. Two weeks of warm sunshine will serve the market somewhat as litmus paper serves the chemist; it will subject bullish opinions to the acid test, and show whether fundamental conditions are really sound or whether they are honeycombed with weaknesses difficult to detect, such as, for example, the effects upon business and foreign trade of the higher money rates, and the unsatisfactory state of the Textile Industry with respect to profits.

"For unless world business is fundamentally good enough to lead spinners to buy ahead on easiness during a period of favourable weather, support will be weak, inasmuch as fear of the big acreage, combined with tight money, has effectively discouraged speculation.

"In the United States a good deal of talk of curtailment of Cotton Mill operations is heard. By all accounts it was the favourite conversational topic in the Atlantic City hotel lobbies during the convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Associations this week. Yet it would be premature to conclude that any drastic shut-downs except in a few especially slow lines is assured, for our guess is that at the end of this month the unfilled orders of the Mills as a whole will still equal, if not slightly exceed, stocks on hand, and curtailment seldom becomes widespread until a definite accumulation of stocks has begun.

"The foreign situation as reflected in the exports is discouraging, for they are steadily declining in comparison with last year. Even so, however, it is probable the American cotton left in this country July 31 will total little if any more than 2,000,000 bales. Added to such a carry-over, a crop of even 15,500,000 bales would not be a really excessive supply; and with that knowledge, plus the certainty of summer crop scares, we might discover that spinners would commence to buy for their fall requirements upon any important decline in the immediate future.

"But the converse, that they would follow an advance, is by no means true, unless it should be caused by a crop setback of undeniable authenticity and magnitude. And the precedents are overwhelmingly against such a setback occurring in June.

"After-all we are dealing not with statistics or crop figures at this time of the year, but mostly with a state of mind. And as the presumptive acreage has made many already fearful of a large yield, two weeks of good weather will intensify that fear."

Bombay:—The local market has not followed the decline on the other side to the full extent owing chiefly to Operators endeavouring to hold the market till the maturity of the July-August Broach options at the end of this month. Whilst, we understand, there has been very little fresh business doing for China and Japan, there has been a fair and steady demand from Europe especially for forward shipments. It is hoped that after the meeting held by H. E. The Governor that the end of the Mill Strike is in sight. There has been a slight improvement in the attendance of workers at the Mills during the past few days.

The stock in Bombay has shown a slight increase over the week, but with the likelihood of receipts falling away from now onwards, the stock as compared to last year will show a reduction provided of course there is no further serious trouble in the Mill Industry.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report on the 26th instant:—

Our Silver market registers a decline of Re. 1 since we wrote our last Review. Early in the later gradually declined on week prices were maintained but long-liquidation and on selling by option-dealers, Commission Houses and Calcutta operators influenced by weak foreign advices. This week local bear operators largely covered their sales on all breaks. Owing to fresh arrivals the premium for ready Silver has narrowed to three annas over the first setttlement, Some scattered selling by American Banks was in evidence while Chinese Banks were inclined to operate on the long side. Prices again improved at the close on bears covering and profit-taking owing to better Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55/14 for the first settlement on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 54/15 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-14 T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 lower. The highest price was 2-4 13/16 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2-4 1/2 on the 24th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 lower. The market was easy in absence of support. India was a small buyer while China operated on both ways. America and Continent were selling more freely. The New York price is 52 1/4 cents. i.e. 0 1/2 cent. lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 53 cents on the 18th instant and the lowest 52 1/4 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold have declined this week owing to steadier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/7/3 for ready, Rs. 21/7/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

We adhere to our previously expressed opinion of making purchases under Rs. 55 and sales over Rs. 57.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 26.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/1/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 2-8/1 per cwt FBH.

Shipment June Rs. 7/11 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/9 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/1/6 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

FOR FREE INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS

—:o:—

SIR L. H. JAFFER GIVES DINNER TO MUSLIMS

With a view to have a free interchange of views between the Muslim leaders of the Bombay city and the districts of this Presidency and the members of the Haj Inquiry Committee at present making investigations at Bombay, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Kt., representative of the Mussalmans of the Presidency in the Council of State, gave a sumptuous dinner at Noor Bagh, Mazgaon, Bombay, on Monday evening. There were over 200 guests of all shades of opinion present, amongst those, besides the Hon. Mr. Clayton, the Chairman, and the members of the Haj Inquiry Committee, the following gentlemen attended:—Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Faiz B. Tayabji, Kazi Kabiruddin, Hosain Ali M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C., Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.C., Syed Munawwar, M.L.C., A. M. Kajiji, Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, Vice-Chancellor, Khan Bahadurs Baakza and Curtay, Khan Sahib Sheikh Meher Bakhsh, Mr S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Mr. M. A. Aziz, Bar-at-Law of Peshawar, Mr. I. S. Haji, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Tayabali Barodawala, Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, also several members of the local Haj Committee, many Muslim Justices of the Peace, and Muslim members of the Corporation.

Noor Bagh was tastefully decorated and illuminated. A string band played during the dinner. The dinner was a great success.

RELIGION AND BROADCASTING

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Being an interested listner-in since the Bombay Broadcasting station's inception, I am sorry to read in practically all the issues of the Indian "Radio Times" and elsewhere, about the station's unsatisfactory pecuniary position. There is hardly any doubt that broadcasting carried out on sound principles can do a lot of good to the people of India, but I do not think the programme now broadcasted aim at anything above entertainment and what one might term "Christian religious" propaganda. I have never understood why religious service should be broadcasted in India when undoubtedly the majority in India are non-Christians. To the best of my knowledge no other country except England broadcasts religious items and it may be justified in an all-Christian country, but why in India? Any illusions we might have had regarding the Christian religion being God's own religion and the shortest cut to Heaven is entirely smashed by such writers as Col. Ingersoll, Herbert Spencer, Andrew Lang, Professor Haeckel and others, so that cannot be the reason!

Could not time wasted on religious items be utilised by talking to us on the latest discoveries and inventions, reading of helpful hints on health, household, &c., &c., something useful to us in every-day life in this world and not something for a 'doubtful next world?' Besides, what good do these religious sermons do? Do they make the Christians act more fairly or kindly towards the coloured races and non-Christians? We have innumerable instances showing that these sermons have not done—in Africa, in India and other places!! Has it one redeeming feature? I venture to say 'No'! Religions are useless if good to humanity as a whole (and not to sects) does not result. One has only to trace the history of all religions and the Christian religion in particular, to realise the terrible trail of bloodshed and torture it has left behind it, the millions of innocent lives sacrificed on the altar of some God or other.

What we want is a religion of usefulness, of doing good in some way or other to our fellowmen, and to attain that end people must be educated; that is where broadcasting can play an important part and fully dezerves public support.

Perhaps your readers may have other suggestions may we have them please? Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. Wadia.

7, Marine Lines.
Bombay, June 24.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 20.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment to-day in a sessions case in which Halya Bhau and Pandu Shiva, both residents of Wada Taluka, District Thana, stood charged under section 302 (murder) I.P.C., for having murdered Dhaoo Shiva by strangulation. The case for the Crown was not strong enough to sustain conviction under the above section. It appears the story made out is the confessions of the accused never tallied with the opinion as to the cause of death expressed by the Medical Officer, Mokhada who held the post mortem examination. In the circumstances, it was natural that the jury should bring in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty". The learned judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused.

THE FACTS.

The facts out of which the case arose were as follow:—

On the 5th of January, 1929, the deceased Dhaoo and his wife had gone to their Khalla (i.e. threshing floor) where they threshed some "nagli" corn. After doing some work, both the husband and wife had their supper and as it was getting dark, the deceased asked his wife to go home for the night to look after the animals and to return early next morning with bullocks for the purpose of threshing the remaining corn. He, himself, decided to remain at the Khalla to keep a watch over the heaps of threshed corn. When the wife returned next morning, to her great horror, she found her husband dead. The motive for the offence alleged by the prosecution is not worth considering at all.

Mr. D. J. Raje, Assistant to the Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for Crown; while the accused were defended by Mr. V. R. Nadkarni, Pleader, Thana.

WOMEN IN COURTS

—:o:—

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 7.

Husband under his Wife's Thumb.—Husband as Wife's Brother.—Husband Ordered not to speak to his Wife.—Love making in a flat.—Barrister's Ring to a Dancing Girl.—Baron's Story of His Love.

John Welland, aged 27, a window cleaner, pleaded guilty at Marylebone on a charge of several thefts. He said when he had bad luck and could not give his wife the usual amount for house keep she "went on terrible." Rather than stand that he took to stealing. He used to stay in with the children so that his wife could have at least two nights out a week.

UNDER HIS WIFE'S THUMB.

Magistrate: He seems to be under his wife's thumb and had apparently been stealing because he was afraid of her, but that was no excuse. Welland was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

* * * *

Extraordinary evidence was given at Berkshire Assizes when George Tyers Ottoway and his wife Violet, both aged 40, were charged with forging and uttering a deed of assignment for the payment of £50 with intent to defraud Lionel Simpson a seaman.

The woman was further charged with bigamously marrying Simpson in 1927 at Portsmouth. It was stated that the couple represented themselves as brother and sister to Simpson. Simpson took out an endowment policy for £100. When the premium became due, Mrs. Ottoway, who had then become Simpson's "Wife," said she could not find the policy but later explained that she had paid the premium. Meanwhile Ottoway secured from a money lender a loan of £50 on the policy and at the same time assigned the policy to himself signing the promisory note in the name of "L. J. Simpson." In a statement, Mrs. Ottoway stated, "I was led into this by Ottoway, who made me marry Simpson. I hope when this is over Simpson will help me to take up the threads of my broken life."

"Both Ottoway and his wife were sent to three months' imprisonment.

* * * *

ORDERED NOT TO TALK TO HIS WIFE.

"Frank Heffen Moore, aged 12, must not speak to his wife for 12 months. If he only writes to her he is liable to three months' imprisonment," these were the conditions imposed by the Marlebone Magistrate when the wife, Mrs. Betty Moore, charged her husband with stealing a handbag from her. Mrs. Moore said her husband was irresponsible and unreliable, and about two months ago she left him because her nerves could not stand the strain any longer. One day he met her getting off a bus, asked for some money and then snatched her bag and ran away. He was stopped and she gave him in charge of the police.

Husband: I am found of my wife; I only took the bag to detain her for a chat.

Magistrate: The prison doctor was of opinion that Moore was not normal.

Husband: I have lived fourteen years in the tropics, but I am quite normal.

* * * *

Love-making at a Weit End flat was mentioned in an action before Mr. Justice Talbot in the King's bench Division.

FRIENDSHIP THAT TERMINATED.

Mr. Fred Parlett sued Mr Edward Benson for £300 for furniture at the flat of Miss Vera Carlyle. Mr. Parlett stated that the flat was taken for his and Miss Carlyle's mutual benefit. When Miss Carlyle became friendly with Mr. Benson, Mr. Parlett suggested that Mr. Benson should compensate him for the furniture at the flat. In a love letter reference was made to Mr. Benson's "love making" every afternoon and evening, causing Mr. Parlett to terminate his friendship with Miss Carlyle after 10 years. Parlett said Benson followed her like a shadow, sat at her knee, and would not leave her. There was no love making at the flat until Mr. Benson came. Miss Carlyle and her married sister had seen the love-making at that flat.

Counsel: Do you suggest that you lost Miss Carlyle's friendship?

Mr. Parlet: Yes, his love-making was so incessant. He was there the whole of the afternoon while I was at business and remained there until I went in the evening.

Miss Carlyle in giving evidence said Mr. Parlett lost her friendship when Mr. Benson began visiting her.

The Judge was not satisfied that there was any contract on the part of Mr. Benson to buy any furniture and without calling on the defence gave judgment for Mr. Benson with costs.

* * * *

BARRISTER'S SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF RING.

Mr. James Harper, a young barrister sued Miss Pamela Palmer, a dancing instructress for the return of a ring valued at £55. It was stated that he met Miss Palmer at the Covent Garden Opera House dances and they became very friendly. In the autumn of 1927 she was transferred to Olympia and Mr. Harper put a room at his flat at her disposal. Difficulties arose after a few days as Miss Palmer ordered an opera cloak costing £21 and asked him to pay for it. He then asked her to leave the flat, which she did.

After she left the flat, he did not see her again for nine months when he again went to Covent Gardens and they renewed their friendship. He took her out to supper the same evening when he lent her a diamond ring, which she had never returned. He used to take her to theatres, suppers and night clubs and called her by a nick name, he himself gave her "Pammy Rabbit." He used to go to Covent Gardens and "took her out" each time.

Miss Palmer said she was 20 and that after the reunion supper Mr. Harper told her that as she had not seen her for such a long time he would make her a present of a ring. About a fortnight later he asked her to go to his flat which she refused. A little later he demanded the return of the ring saying that she had disappointed him. She added that there was no affection on her part.

Counsel: You were cold and austere and he was affectionate.

Miss Palmer denied that the sole object of her acquaintance with Mr. Harper was to get money.

Judgment for the return of the ring or £ 55 with costs was given.

* * * *

VIENNA BARON'S TRIAL.

The Vienna Court room was crowded with pretty women prominent in the town on Tuesday when the trial began of Baron Felix von Gartner, ex-Captain of dragoons who is charged with fatally shooting Princess Zizi Mouheb, daugter of an Egyptian Pasha in a concert hall last year.

Gartner fearing assassination had police protection and nine dectectives in court were almost the only men present in the court except the reporters. The dead girl's father is also guarded wherever he goes. Gartner described his life from childhood in a speech lasting an hour and in pleading not guilty stated that he did not go to the concert hall with the intention of shooting the girl. He had to starve to reduce his weight when he was a young officer which had weakened his heart. He has been twice divorced, once by the former wife of a British petroleum merchant. Also quarrelled with Princess Zizi whom he hoped to marry. His elderly English wife treated him like a servant and knew that he only wanted her money. He first met Zizi walking with another woman, and strange man in the evening, and the four went to a caberat, but he said he did not know who she was until the next day.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 27 1929

BRITISH CHAMBERS SING A DIFFERENT TUNE

Oppose Transfer of "Law and Order"

REPRESENTATION TO SIMON COMMISSION

—:o:—

"Grave Dangers" of Popular Control

BOMBAY, (By Mail).

In a representation to the Simon Commission on the subject of Law and Order, the Secretary, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, says:

"I am desired to refer to the Memorandum submitted to the Commission by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in July, 1926, pages 4 and 5 of which deal with the question of the control of the Police and the maintainance of Law and Order.

"In that Memorandum it was explained that there was considerable divergence of views among the members of the Association as to the control of police and the maintainance of Law and Order, but that a majority of the Chambers were in favour of a transfer of that subject holding that the risk involved in such transfer must be taken if any real self-Government were to be given to the Provinces.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

In the oral examination of the Association's representative which took place in January 1929, a number of questions were asked with the object of ascertaining the strength of the majority in favour of that transfer. The Association's representatives explained that that majority had been merely numerical on the basis of each Chamber having one vote; that possibly some of the larger and more important Chambers had not been with that majority and that had the voting been taken on the usual basis, each Chamber being credited with a number of votes corresponding roughly to its membership, the result might have been different.

"A question was also asked as to whether the view expressed in the Memorandum was still the view of the majority of the Chambers, but the witnesses were unable to answer that question.

MODIFIED AND DEFINITE OPINION.

"The report of that oral examination has been studied by the members of the individual Chambers and has led to further discussions on the subject of the transfer of Police and of Law and Order. As a result of such discussions and of subsequent happenings in various parts of India, opinion has been modified and has become more definite. It is felt that the oral examination may have failed to give a true impression of the views of the Chambers at the time the Memorandum was submitted, but, however that may be, it seems clear that the Memorandum does not reflect faithfully the views held by the various Chambers at the present time.

REMOVING MISUNDERSTANDING.

"It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this question of the control of Police and the maintenance of Law and Order, for upon the good administration of this Department depend the stability of the country and the security of life and property. The Association, therefore, feels it necessary to re-open the subject with the Commission and to endeavour to remove any misunderstandings which may have arisen from the oral evidence by placing before the Commission the views held by the Chambers at the present time. The Association much regrets that the fact that these views differ from those expressed in the Memorandum may cause inconvenience to the Commission, but it feels sure that the members of the Commission will recognise that it is right for the Association to remove any wrong impressions that may have arisen as to the views held by individual Chambers on this important matter.

"The Association has referred this question to each of its constituent Chambers for further discussion and has now received replies giving the present views of those Chambers. It is the general wish of members of the Association that their views should be recorded on the subject in so far as concerns their own Province. A summary of those views is, therefore, set out hereunder Province by Province.

WHAT THE PROVINCES SAY.

"BENGAL: The Bengal Chamber, in reply to the reference made to them along with the other Chambers, state that in their opinion the Commission and the "Joint Free Conference" clearly understand there is a wide divergence of opinion among the Chambers in the matter, and that accordingly no further representation to the Commission is necessary. Such a representation would, in the opinion of the Bengal Chamber, be required only if there were any doubt in the minds of the Commission and the Joint Free Conference on this Point.

DANGERS OF TRANSFER.

"While this is their feeling, the Bengal Chamber, in response to a request that they should state their views in the matter, express the opinion that unless the responsibility for the maintenance of order (which they regard as the primary function of Government) is transferred to the charge of a Minister provincial autonomy cannot be regarded as having a proper chance of fulfilment. At the same time they appreciate the grave dangers attached to this policy, and they would not be averse to any scheme which postpones the transfer of the Police until local Government shows signs of permanent stability.

STRENGTHEN ARMED POLICE.

"The Bengal Chamber further consider that the grant of full provincial autonomy should be accompanied by the strengthening of the Central Government's ultimate powers of maintaining or restoring order; in this connection they offer the suggestion that the Armed Police in each Province might be strengthened and retained under the Central Government for discipline and pay; but be seconded for service when required under the local Government in whose area they are serving.

NO TRANSFER FOR BENGAL.

"The two other Chambers of Commerce situated in Bengal, namely, the Chittagong and Narayanganj Chambers are quite definite in their opinion that as far as Bengal is concerned the control of the Police and the maintenance of Law and Order should not be transferred to a Minister. The latter Chamber is in favour of the control of the Police being reserved and in the hands of the Central Government.

BOMBAY OPPOSES POPULAR CONTROL.

"BOMBAY: The Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce agree in opposing the transfer in their Presidency.

"The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that its view that the control of the Police and the maintenance of Law and Order should not be transferred is immensely strengthened by the very serious communal rioting in Bombay during and May this year when conditions of communal discord would have rendered it in their opinon, impossible for an elected Minister to have functioned successfully.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has already put its individual views on record with the Commission and desires to abide by these as expounded in oral evidence. Briefly speaking they do not favour transfer at present but consider that the constitution should allow for the transfer later on should conditions so warrant.

DIVISION IN MADRAS OPINIONS

"MADRAS. The Madras Chamber of Commerce definitely favours so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, the transfer of Police Administration to the charge of a Minister directly responsible to the Legislature. In this view they are supported by the Coconada and Coimbatore Chambers and, opposed by the Tuticorin, Cochin, Tellicherry and Calicut Chambers. The last-named Chamber contests the right of the Madras Chambers to speak for the whole of the Madras Presidency and claims that both geographically and ethnographically Malabar is entirely separate from the rest of the Presidency. It is strongly of the opinion that whatever arrangements may be made for the rest of the Madras Presidency the Police of the whole district of Malabar, including the Malabar Special Police should be placed under the control of a special Commissioner of Police directly responsible to the Central Government.

"With these views the other Chambers situated in the Malabar District namely the Cochin and Tellicherry Chambers concur.

"BURMA. The Burma Chamber were not associated with the Associated Chambers' original Memorandum, but they desire to emphasise that the reasons which prompted them to dissociate themselves from the views of the Association in the first place still hold good and that they are strongly opposed to any proposal to transfer the control of Police administration so far as Burma concerned.

"UNITED PROVINCES. The views of the Upper India Chamber or Commerce are already on record with the Commission and they desire to abide by them. They are definitely against tranfer for the reasons given in their Memorandum and expounded in oral evidence.

"PUNJAB. The Punjab Chamber desires to abide by the views expressed in its separate Memorandum to the Commission in which at page 10 the view is expressed that the General Police Force should be under the direct control of the Central Government.

THE CONCLUSION.

"It will be seen from the above opinions, which cover those of all constituent members of the association except the Ceylon Chamber who are not directly interested and the Northern India Chamber who prefer not to express an opinion, that the majority view is now quite definitely opposed to the transfer of the control of Police administration to an elected Minister responsible to the Legislature. It is with the object of making this fact quite clear that this further reference is made to the Commission.

"In conclusion I am desired to draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that all save one of the gentlemen who composed the delegation which gave oral evidence in January in Calcutta happen to be in England at the present time and though no special reference has been made to them in the matter the president has little doubt that they would be prepared to appear before the Commission to elucidate the Association's position and to speak for their respective Provinces, if the Commission so desired.

"Their names and addresses are:—
Sir George Godfrey,
115 Camberwell Road,
Camberwell, London, S. E. 5.
Sir Hugh Cocke
C/o Messrs. Ferguson, Gilchrist & Co.
10-12 Walbrook. London E. C. 4
Sir James Simpson,
C/o. Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Ltd.,
Empire House, St. Martins Le Grand, London, E. C.
Mr. T. Gavin Jones,
C/o Messrs. D. Waldie & Co., (London) Ltd.
4. Broad Street Place, London E. C. 2".—A. P.

GEN. FENG ORDERED TO LEAVE CHINA

—:o:—

Civil War Averted

LONDON, June 26.

Nanking.—The danger of fresh civil war in China has apparently been averted.

President Chang-Kai-Shek having announced that Feng-Yuh-Siang has resigned his command and has decided to leave China for tour abroad.

Yen-Hsi-shan, the so-called Model Governor of Shansi will take over Feng-Yuh-Siang's responsibilities and administer the North-western provinces to which much importance will hereafter be attached with regard to national defence.

The Nanking Government recently denounced Feng as a rebel and ordered his arrest on charges of accepting subsidy from the Soviet and signing a secret treaty with Russia. Feng, who earlier was reported to be suffering from cancer will be given safe conduct and personal travelling allowance of £20,000.—Reuter.

ADVANCE OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

—:o:—

LONDON, June 26.

Hadleyfield (New Jersey).—There was remarkable demonstration of wireless telephony at aerodrome here last night when a member of Reuter's New York staff conversed from aeroplane flying at an altitude of two thousand feet with representative of Reuter's Head Office in London.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" REACHES AUSTRALIA

—:o:—

LONDON June 26.

Sydney.—The "Southern Cross" arrived at Derby in north-west Australia at half past ten this morning.—Reuter.

CAUVERY WATERS DISPUTE

—:o:—

Madras Govt. Signs Compromise

MADRAS, June 25.

The Madras Government has signed the draft compromise between them and the Mysore Durbar over the Cauvery Waters. The draft compromise was forwarded to Mysore for ratification.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL FEE AGITATION

—:o:—

DEVELOPMENTS IN YOUTH LEAGUE

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

A requisition signed by about sixty members of the Youth League has been submitted to the Secretary of the League to convene a meeting of the members of the League to consider the resolution of the Working Committee requesting the President to withdraw the resignation tendered by him as a protest against the agitation in connection with increase of fees in three schools.

The Working Committee, says the requisition, has insulted the whole Youth League by requesting the President to withdraw his resignation as he had said at a meeting of the Youth League that the agitation against increase of fees was inspired by malice. The requisition further adds that the Working Committee has no right to sell the honour of the League in this manner nor has it any right to declare cessation of the agitation against increase of fees. Such right vests in the members of the League alone.

Mr. Sarabhai Dalal, a member of the Working Committee, has resigned as a protest against the attitude of the Working Committee.—A. P.

TRAGEDY OF SITUATION

—:o:—

Youth is Alone Solvent

DR. ANSARI AND COMMUNAL DEMANDS

DELHI, June 24.

Speaking before the Lahore Youth League last evening Dr. M. A. Ansari said that the present condition of the country was characterised by conflict, confusion and tragic apathy. Awakened youth was the only solvent of the evils. Dr. Ansari said that in the India of to-day there was too much of conflict, too much of confusion and too much of apathy for a subject nation struggling for freedom.

Instead of enthusiastically claiming to speak in the name of their particular community. While forgetting everything else, communal leaders could think of nothing better than a complete rejection of the Nehru Report. The Sikhs whose minority rights in the Punjab, the Doctor admitted, had not been freely recognised and protected as the rights of Hindus and Moslems in other provinces were entitled to full consideration of their just and reasonable claims. "But is the complete rejection of the Report" asked Dr. Ansari, "any alternative to exaggerated demands as a method of compelling consideration? Does it not on the other hand, show unwillingness to face the facts of the situation from the broader point of view of the country?"

But if communalism was bad among the Sikhs and worse among the Moslems, what was to be said about the Hindus, asked Dr. Ansari. The Hindus were a majority community, and large-hearted toleration and voluntary generosity should nationally be associated with them as an obligation. But when, against that background Hindus reveal impatience or narrow-mindedness, the picture becomes ugly. Hindu opposition to the communal settlement in the Nehru Report or to such modifications was therefore, as likely to increase acceptibility based on mainly academic grounds. Theories would be all right, and fidelity to the principles of political philosophy would be very admirable, but it seemed to him that to insist too much on a general constitutional or political theory in the present conditions was to neglect woefully, first and last the necessity of contemporary Indian politics—the advancement of national freedom—"This is why I do earnestly hope that when the opportunity comes my Hindu brethren will not be unwilling to respond to the advance made last April by the Moslem League at Delhi."

SERVING THE EMPIRE

—:o:—

M.L.AS. ENTERTAINED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 26.

The British Indian Union entertained to lunch to-day Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Col. J. D. Crawford and various members of Indian Legislature.

Lord Reading, proposing the toast of the guests, stressed that the purposes of the Union were entirely social. It was careful not to trespass into political controversy. This did not prevent their heartily welcoming the members of the Indian Legislature. He was not concerned with their views or their contributions to debates in the Legislative Assembly or Council of State. The fact was that they in their spheres were serving the Empire.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan paid a tribute to Lord Reading's work for India both while he was the Viceroy and now.

Col. Crawford said that they were going through very difficult times in India. Only in spirit of comradeship could the Britishers and Indians solve the great problem of India's well-being.—Reuter.

LL.D. FOR DAWES AND CHELMSFORD

—:o:—

LONDON, June 26.

The Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on General Dawes, Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud, Egyptian Premier, and Sir Harcourt Butler.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH LOVES NADIR KHAN

—:o:—

Believes him to be Only Man to Save Afghanistan

EX-KING FAVOURS SENDING OF MEDICAL MISSION

PESHAWAR, June 25.

Mr. Abdul Gafar Khan, President, Afghan Red Crescent Society, who recently interviewed King Amanullah Khan at Taj Mahal Hotel states that His Majesty was in full support of General Nadir Khan and when asked about the medical mission, His Majesty replied that he had no difference with the General and that General Nadir Khan was the only man who could save Afghanistan from ruination and wished that the medical mission be sent to help the General whom he loves.

The Red Crescent Society have called provincial members to join in a meeting on Sunday next, or to send in their vote as to whether a medical mission should be sent to assist General Nadir Khan.—Free Press.

—:o:—

KANDAHAR SETTLES DOWN

—:o:—

Kohistani Troops Ordered to Return to Kabul

GULAM NABIS'S FLIGHT TO RUSSIA CONFIRMED

QUETTA, June 26.

Kandahar and the surrounding country are gradually setting down to normal conditions. There is gradual resumption of trade with Chaman, and official posts are running fairly regularly between Kandahar and Chaman and Kabul.

Elaborate steps have been taken, by the distribution of posters, etc., to assure the people of Kandahar of their safety. The administration of Kandahar is now under Neb Mahomed Khan, a Kohistani. No permanent officials have been appointed yet for the Province, but several firmans have been issued by Habibulllah, appoiting temporary officers.

Mahomed Yakub Khan, who was a trusted agent of Queen Souriya, has been appointed Naib-Ul-Hakumat. Musa Jhan Tokhi as Civil General, Afa Jhan as Mudari Gumrak, and Ghulam Yahar as Trade Agent at Quetta.

Bacha Saqao's brother and father recently paid a visit to Kandahar but have returned to Kabul, carrying with them all cash, silver bars, etc. in two lorries.

Kandahar is now being garrisoned by Kandaharis, and all Kohistani troops have been ordered to return to Kabul.

Habibullah is receiving the allegiance of tribes all along the Kandahar-Ghazni road.—A. P.

GULAM NABI'S FLIGHT TO RUSSIA

—:o:—

SIMLA, June 26.

The report of Ghulam Nabi Khan's flight to Russia and the reoccupation of Mazari-Sharif by Habibullah's troops, is confirmed.—A. P.

ROBBER CHIEF STRIKES NEW COIN

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, June 26.

It is understood that orders have been issued by Bacha Saqao for minting a new gold coin to be called "Habibi," and its value has been fixed at thirty Kabulis. The "Afghani" coin has been cancelled and Kabuli coinage reinstated.—A. P.

BACHA CAPTURES GULAM NABI KHAN

—:o:—

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS

PESHAWAR CITY, June 26.

Kabul has not fallen and Bacha has not been captured. Instead, according to unconfirmed reports, Bacha has captured Gulam Nabikhan and routed his forces.—Free Press.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVT.

—:o:—

Urgency Of Immediate Settlement

DEED OF NATIONALIST CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

A special cable, dated London June 22, to "Liberty" states:—

"The Cabinet met yesterday and discussed the question of Russia. Along with it is also discussed the question of Trotsky's admission into Britain. Our Political Representative confidently asserts that unless the Soviet Government itself makes representations and endorses Trotsky's application, Trotsky will be refused admission as it will embarrass the resumption of the Anglo-Soviet relations.

The King's speech will contain reference to India. The Leftwingers are pursuing further the policy to bring about a Round Table Conference or such a gesture as will enable the Indian leaders to come to London. Even the "Manchester Guardian," a Liberal organ, devotes a long editorial emphasising immediate settlement. It says: "Yet without the Nationalist co-operation no transitional constitution can be much safer or more satisfactory than a three-legged horse."

The genuine alarm amongst the Labourites is that the situation in India is drifting towards Communism to prevent which an immediate settlemen is urgent.—"Liberty."

FLOOD DISTRESS SPREAD TO ADJOINING DISTRICTS

—:o:—

RELIEF OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY PAUCITY OF FUNDS

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Ravages of floods in Assam and Comilla are having their inevitable aftermaths in adjoining districts of Mymensingh vast area of which has been inundated by accumulated flood water of already affected areas causing considerable damage to standing crops. Price of foodstuffs has gone high and it is reported that diseases have broken out in an epidemic form. Relief operations are proceeding vigorously but workers are complaining of paucity of funds to meet the grave situation in aid of the distressed people.

Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A., has sent the following contributions: Rs. 500 to Abhoy Ashram, Rs. 500 to Marwari Relief Samity Sylhet, Rs. 500 to Nowgong Relief Committee and Rs. 500 to Gauhati Relief Committee.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.